INSIST UPON HAVING

MILKMAID
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Largest Sale in the World."

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,271—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1898.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	9th April.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 525	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	7th April 1898.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	12th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	21st April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 2, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	E. Saporito	5,000	28th April 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 24th April, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent,

S[illegible] House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th April, 1898, at 2 p.m., or if of later arriving, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 7th April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 9th April, 1898.

FOR MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 10th April, 1898, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 15th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,900	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flanolin...	7th April.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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C. RUINAT, Agent.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

FILTERS !

FILTERS !

CHEAVIN'S NEW MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
1½ Gallon 4 tubes	22	0	24	8
2½ ,, 5 ,,	30	0	33	8
3½ ,, 6 ,,	40	0	45	0

MICROBE-PROOF PRESSURE FILTERS.

CHEAVIN'S IDIOCATARTES' FILTER.

Capacity from one to six gallons.
Price Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 40-0 Cash.

DOULTON'S MANGANOUS CARBON FILTER.

Capacity from half to four gallons.
Price Rs. 8-0 to Rs. 22-8 Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANT'S,
IMPORTERS OF THE FINEST WINES AND SPIRITS DIRECT, AND GUARANTEED GEUNINE

SPECIALITY.........ST. JULIEN, MEDOC, CLARET...........Rs. 12 AND Rs. 7-0 PER DOZ.

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HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	35	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

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BAHADUR CIGARS

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MURKIMAR PILLS.

Antiseptic, Prophylactic, and Preventive. Employed as a Perfect Safeguard against the attacks of PLAGUE, Malaria, Typhoid Fevers, and Cholera. Per box Ans. 4 only.

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Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE "PREMIER" HELICAL "POLO" BICYCLES ARE NOW ON VIEW AT

MARCKS AND CO.'S
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

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"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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For HOUSEHOLD, MEDICAL and PUBLIC USE.

KEMP'S

CARBOLIC 10 per cent. POWDER
Rs. 7 per cwt.
CARBOLIC 15 per cent. POWDER
Rs. 10 per cwt.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

KEMP and Co. have just received supplies of—

CHINOSOL, A NEWLY DISCOVERED ANTISEPTIC DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT, PERFECTLY PORTABLE NON-POISONOUS

IN COMPRESSED TABLETS

of 8 and 15 Grains each, immediately SOLUBLE in WATER and giving solutions of VARIOUS STRENGTHS, suited to EVERY PURPOSE. In the HOUSEHOLD, the HOSPITAL, the SURGERY or out of DOORS.

Dr. KLEIN OF BARTHOLOMEW'S Hospital, London, has experimented with Chinosol with most favourable results and he places it far above Carbolic Acid (Absolute Phenol) as a disinfectant. Dr. Klein's report with Samples will be sent to the profession on application. "Enough Chinosol" to make "many Gallons" of the finest Disinfecting fluid can be carried "in the Pocket."

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KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the STANDARD and RECOGNISED HAIR DRESSING FOR INDIAN USE.

IT IS GUARANTEED entirely FREE FROM KEROSENE, LEAD, SULPHUR, GLYCERINE or any other of the objectionable ingredients which enter so largely into the composition of latter-day 'RESTORERS," etc.

IT IS a PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND, most cooling and refreshing in use, and contains every constituent needed for the proper nourishment and feeding of the hair, forming.

An EFFICIENT RESTORER and TONIC CLEANSING THE SCALP, REMOVING EVERY TRACE of scurf and DANDRIFF and [illegible] promoting the GROWTH and STRENGTH of the Hair.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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All early applicants will receive A COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF H. M. THE QUEEN by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of "BEEHIVE BRANDY" To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

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Rs. 2 EACH.

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The Plattner Story.
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By J. Maclaren Cobban
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Will thou have this Woman
By Laura Daintrey
The King of Alberia
By J. Bloundelle-Burton
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Denounced
The Clash of Arms
By X. L.
Aut Diabolus Aut Nihil
By E. F. Benson
Dodo
By Jane Barlow
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By J. S. Fletcher
Tho Builders
By J. A. Barry
In the Great Deep
By Evelyn Dickinson
The Sin of Angels
By Lorn Kaye
Her Ladyship's Income
By F. Gribble
The Lower Life
By Harry Collingwood
The Doctor of the Juliet
By L. Cope Cornford
Captain Jacobus
By A. Shield
The Squire of Wandales
By L. T. Meade
A Girl of the People
By L. T. Meade
Out of the Fashion
By W. E. Norris
His Grace
A Deplorable Affair
Matthew Austin
The Despotic Lady, and Others
Clarissa Furiosa
By Anthony Hope
A Change of Air
The God in the Car
The Chronicles of Count Antonio
Simon Dale (will be shortly issued)
By Lucas Malet
The Wages of Sin
The Carissima
By Mrs. Oliphant
Sir Robert's Fortune
The Two Marys
The Lady's Walk
By Gilbert Parker
The Trail of the Sword
When Valmond came to Pontiac
An Adventurer of the North
Mrs. Falchion
The Pomp of the Lavilettes
By E. F. Benson
The Vintage
By Robert Hitchens
Byeways
By Esme Stuart
A Woman of Forty
By Percy White
A Passionate Pilgrim
By Robert Barr
The Mutable Many
By Mrs. Walford
Successors to the Title
By John Davidson
Miss Armstrong's and other circumstances
By Henry Johnston
Dr. Congalton's Legacy
By Jane H. Findlater
The Green Graves of Balgowrie
A Daughter of Strife
By Mary Findlater
Over the Hills
By J. L. Paton
A Home in Inverssk
By Mary A Owen
The Daughter of Alouette
By Ronald Ross
The Spirit of Storm
By W. C. Scully
The White Hecatomb
By W. Clark Russell
My Danish Sweetheart
By Herbert Morrah
The Faithful City
By J. F. Brewer
The Speculators
By Andrew Balfour
By Stroke of Sword
By S. Gordon
A Handful of Exotics
By P. Neuman
The Supplanter
By H. A. Kennedy
A Man with Black Eyelashes
By I. Hooper
The Singer of Marly
By M. C Balfour
The Fall of the Sparrow
By Hannah Lynch
An Odd Experiment
By W. Pett Ridge
Secretary to Bayne, M.P.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

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Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance rom one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "CLYDESDALE" has arrived from LONDON and ANTWERP and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd April, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 8, 9, and 11 instant these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st April, 1898.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN accustomed to Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Work. None but experienced men need apply.

Also a JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt. B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Parel Works, 2nd April 1898.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY,

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following furniture made by a well-known Madras carpenter, consisting of blackwood Japanese mirror door wardrobe, single door almyrahs, marble top centre table, Ditmar's table lamps, blackwood double bedstead, arm-chairs, teapoys, English 15-day clock by Marcks, 2 large teakwood clothes chests, musical box, deed box, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 twelve bore choke double barrel central fire gun by Jeffreys and Co., with implements.
3 cases, each 500 lbs. hops.
1 case 112 lbs. London shag tobacco in ½ and ¼ lb. tins.
1 case 112 lbs. Virginian shag tobacco in 1 and 2 oz. packets.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fazulally Abdool Hoosein, ex City of Edinburgh.
313 L B I—1 case containing rings, eyelets, and brass bed caps.
On account and at the risk of Hooseinally Mohamedally of Aden, ex Simla.
N M A 418 F T and Co. 251—1 case machinery, consisting of burring machine, bending or swaging machine, circle cutting machine, folding machine, angle bending machine, hand guillotine machine, and bending rollers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light dog-cart.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office-shigram.
A few gent's and ladies' bicycles with pneumatic tyres.
1 lady's monarch "Queen Special" bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14, Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Band-stand, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, one handsome ebonized cottage piano, table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamp, carpets, etc., the property of H. E. B. HARRINGTON, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE NEAR MUSJID BUNDER, IN CAZEE SYED STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Runchoddas Sunderji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ludha Sunderji, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of April, 1896, the right, title and interest of the said Ludha Sunderji in the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being near the Mujid Bunder, in Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district formerly of Mandvi, and now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23½ square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 35 and now under Ward B No. 1365, Street No. 136-40, and by the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 7/0 new No. 6124, old Survey No. 519, and new Survey No. 2588, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Shri Nathji Maharaj, and on or towards the south by the house of Natha Jadhavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Solicitors, at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th April, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Tents, Cooperage, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by John Brinsmead, especially made to order for India, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts in very good order, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong strawberry grey Arab, young and fast, a handsome strong brown Arab, a strong English-built victoria by Fulker of Salisbury, a strong mail-phaeton, in very good order, sets of brass-mounted single harness, gram crushing and grass-cutting machines, large iron water-tanks, &c., &c., the property of JAMES BOWACK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Workshop, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a large size kerosine oil stove by Rippingill, also a coal and wood stove, a well-made breeding aviary for canaries, etc., also a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, etc., etc., the property of A. B. DUGGAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th April, 1898.

NOTICES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company are REMOVED from Albert Building to ORIENTAL BUILDINGS from this date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st April, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE ON TAI MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD., OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY of this Company in favour of Mr. MARK HOI SUN has been CANCELLED and that he no longer represents this Company.—Dated Bombay, 29th March, 1898.

R. S. BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors for the Company.

NOTICE.

ALL APPLICATIONS for PASSES, should be ADDRESSED to J. H. DU BOULAY, Esq., I. C. S., Town Hall, Bombay, and not to this office.

G. WARNEFORD TRENT,
Secretary, Plague Committee.

NOTICE.

BY order of H. E. the Minister to H. H. the Nizam's Government, contained in the Rubkar of the Board of Revenue, No. 435, dated 15th Farvardi 1307 Fasli, Notice is hereby given to the Public that after a month and a-half from this date, i.e., the 22nd Khurdad 1307 F., corresponding with 26th April, 1898, the CUSTOM HOUSES at MOMINABAD and HINGOLI CANTONMENTS will be CLOSED, and the DUTIES on all IMPORTS which are at present collected in these Cantonments will after the expiration of the above period be levied on the Import and Export of Goods at the frontier Custom Nakas in accordance with the rules and regulations now in force at the other Frontier Nakas of His Highness' Dominions Hyderabad [Deccan].

IMAD NAWAZ JUNG,
Commissioner of Customs.

Dated 11th March, 1898.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A QUALIFIED FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, for employment in the Walter Hospital for Women, Oodeypore, Rajputana, Salary Rs. 30, per mensem. Apply to

RESIDENCY SURGEON,
Oodeypore, Rajputana.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.............................$	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „	5,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

☞ Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS............	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	} Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 50.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

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The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	118
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank I'dia	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Halfyearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ad.v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.70	1,665
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	550
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,015
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	520
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	545xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	570
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	640xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	215
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,060
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,442 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	102 1-2
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2060
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	850
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs55	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	230	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	330
Star of India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	640
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	(8)
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	680
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	251
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11·50
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	006	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	350
Munmar M	,)00	250	all	15	205
New Berar	.00	500	.00	dvd Rs45	555
New Indian	4,(00	125	125	dvd 16½	162½
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		10 dvd Rs63	1,008

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,515xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A, Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	74
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	465
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	49½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRsl1	32

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	"	24-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-5
Do. do. new	"	24-3
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-8
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-4
Sovereigns	"	15-3
Do. Dragons	"	15-2
Bar Silver 17	"	90-8
Do. 17½	"	70-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 9-43m., 10-3a. Low water, 3-41m., 3-30a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
New Municipal Corporation meeting, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for March :—Daily average attendance, 102; admissions, 1,171; and prevailing disease, fevers.

FALL OFF A STAIRCASE.—Ramji Tatoo, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years, while going down the staircase in his house on Friday afternoon, accidentally missed a step and fell on to the landing below, a distance of about twenty-two feet, fracturing his left thigh, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles under the direction of Herr C. Fredilis, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 4-45 :—

Grand Festival March		Taleman.
Scene ed Aria	Tutti in Maschera	Pedroti.
Valse	My Pet	Bucalossi.
Selection	Nabucodonasor	Verdi.
Canto	Funieuli Funiequla	Denza.
Quickstep	The Viceroy	Katzenstein.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A MENDICANT RUN OVER BY A DOGCART.—Jetha Teja, a Hindu mendicant, aged twenty-five years, was, on Friday evening, walking along the Pydhownie Road, when he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a dogcart driven by a European. The mendicant was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of one of the ribs. The name of the European could not be ascertained, as he drove away immediately after the accident.

MONETARY DIFFICULTIES AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Clerk Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Syid Mahomed Syid Yacoob, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-six years, residing with his father, who is a peon in the service of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, at De Lisle Road. The father kept a grocery shop and bullock-carts and bullocks, and deceased assisted him in the business. About eight or nine months ago the father sustained a loss of about Rs. 3,000 through the carelessness of the deceased. The father was then involved in debt to the extent of Rs. 500, and the above loss enhanced the financial difficulties. About four or five days ago, deceased asked the father Rs. 150 to purchase a pair of bullocks. The father refused to comply with the demand, saying that no purchase should be made as the times were bad. About 10 o'clock, on Friday night, Mahomed took his meal and went to sleep in his stables at Clerk Road. At 6 o'clock on the following morning he was found hanging by a rope tied round his neck attached to a beam in the roof of the stable. The body was in a sitting posture about four inches above the ground, life being extinct. The rope by which he was hanging, was a pair of bullocks' reins, belonging to him. The body was dressed only in a pair of chuddy, his drawyers, pyran, and cap lying in the stable at a short distance from the body. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe charged Noor Mahomed Vazir Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with grievous hurt. It appeared from investigations made by Constable Bartley that the accused was ex-communicated by his jamat for some offence or other, and his wife, named Amina, was living separate from him at Kazi Mohalla. On Wednesday last, at noon the accused went to her house and told her that as he had resolved to go to Zanzibar to earn his livelihood she might accompany him. Amina declined to comply with his request, saying that in the event of his not getting any employment at Zanzibar both of them would starve in a foreign country. She advised him to go there first, and if she found that he was prospering she would afterwards follow him. This answer appears to have displeased the man, who, it is said, caught hold of her hair, threw her down, and pressing her head under his knee, deliberately cut her nose with a razor. Having done this he went out of the room, closed the door, and locked it from outside in order to avoid suspicion. He then proceeded to the Musjid Bunder station, where he washed his trousers, which were covered with blood. Amina was subsequently taken out of her room, and removed to Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment. On examination it was found that the lower portion of her nose was entirely cut off, and she had received cuts on both the cheeks and hands, apparently whilst struggling to prevent him from committing the outrageous deed. The accused was arrested at Coorla on Friday evening, and it was found on inquiry that he had first gone to Bhandoop by railway and thence walked to Coorla. The defence of the accused appears to be that Amina used to go to her uncle's house, and had been on intimate terms with a certain Mahomedan. He had, therefore, warned her not to visit her uncle's family. On the day when this incident took place, he went to her house and found her taking her bath. He inquired whither she was going, and on her informing him that she was going to her uncle's, he got into passion, and cut her nose by way of punishment. The case is remanded till to-day.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. Six cases in all have been committed for trial by the Presidency Magistrates, four by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, and two by Mr. P. H. Dastur. Fourteen prisoners are implicated in the six cases, eight of them being Mahomedans and six Hindus. There are two cases of murder, one of them being connected with the deaths of two European soldiers in Grant Road during the recent riots; two cases of being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and mischief by fire; one of rioting, armed with deadly weapons, being members of an unlawful assembly, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter a public servant from doing his duty; and one of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Bhagwan Baldeo, Luximon Baldeo, and Ismail Badal, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Nos. 1 and 2 for rioting, rioting being armed with deadly weapons, being members of an unlawful assembly, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter a public servant from doing his duty; and No. 3 for similar offences.
2. Mahadoo Lingappa and Abdool Rahman *alias* Keshia Yessoo *alias* Madar, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
3. Bachoo Mysoo, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for murder.
4. Heeraghir Jamnaghir, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for rioting and mischief by fire.
5. Dhondoo Govind and Keshoo Kooshaba, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for being members of an unlawful assembly and mischief by fire.
6. Wallimahomed Lalmahomed, Mahomed Hanif Mansoorali, Moola Haji Eddo, Shaik Hyder Shaik Karim, and Mahomed Ali *alias* Soudagar, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for rioting, armed with a deadly weapon, and murder, being at the same time members of an unlawful assembly, and murder

THE SURAT VETERINARY DISPENSARY.

AN extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 29th March, shows that the thanks of Government have been conveyed to the widow, and the executor of the will, of the late Mr. Rajaram Govindram for the handsome donation of Rs. 15,553 offered by them towards the purchase and repairs of the premises now occupied by the Veterinary Dispensary at Surat. The Governor-in-Council is also pleased to learn that the condtions attached to the donation have been accepted by the local bodies concerned.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 31st March, with the following details—Lieut. Bovet, R.E., 5 men (Europeans), 4 men (natives), and one horse. The Canning experienced fine weather.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY—HOLY WEEK.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address and Story of the Cross.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY said recently that he would like, sword in hand, to be shut up in a room with a thousand Jews. The Jewish gymnast champion of Holland has now defied the Major to meet him singly in any place he chooses to name on the Belgian frontier.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0	7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	1	0	
	Fort, Northern	3	0	
	Esplanade	3	0	
B	Mandvie	2	0	21
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	2	1	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	2	0	29
	Dhobi Talao	2	0	
	Fanaswady	8	1	
	Bhuleshwar	6	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	2	2	
D	Khetwadi	1	1	9
	Girgaum	9	0	
	Chowpaty	3	1	
	Walkeshwar	8	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	1	
E	Mazagon	1	4	55
	Tarwady	1	2	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	4	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	3	7	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	12	11	32
	Sewree	2	5	
	Sion	3	2	
G	Mahim	2	1	11
	Worlee	5	2	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	23	0	
HOSPITALS.				
	Parsee		0	58
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		2	
	St. George's		0	
	Genl Mahomedan		1	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamji Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telegu		0	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Hindu		2	
	Modh and Porwad		0	
	Arthur Road		4	
	Nizampura		0	
	H M's House of Corr.		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		3	
	Modykhana		2	
	Byculla S Camp		1	
	Port Trust		0	
	Khoja		0	
	Police		1	
	Soonee		2	
	Greaves Cotton & Cos		4	
	Kshatria		1	
	Khutri Mahomed		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		8	
	Maratha		12	
	Narielwadi		1	
	Total	107	96	222
	Same date last year	51	63	147

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	4	1	21
	Chuckla	0	2	
	Umarkhady	0	1	
	Dongri	1	2	
C	Market	2	0	28
	Dhobi Talao	8	0	
	Fanaswady	3	1	
	Bhuleshwar	2	0	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Kumbarwada	3	1	
D	Khetwady	6	0	9
	Girgaum	0	3	
	Chowpatty	5	0	
	Walkeshwar	3	1	
	Mahaluxmi	4	0	
E	Mazagon	3	5	53
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	2	0	
	Kamatipura	3	4	
	Tardeo	2	1	
	Byculla	13	12	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	8	9	24
	Sewree	1	0	
	Sion	3	4	
G	Mahim	9	1	18
	Worlee	6	4	
	Water Division	0	0	9
	N.-R. & Unknown	49	0	
HOSPITALS.				
	Parsee		1	42
	Jain		1	
	Grant Road		6	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		1	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		1	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Rd		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		6	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Modh & Porwad		1	
	Police		0	
	Bhatia		2	
	Patharay Prabhu		1	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Kshatria		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		5	
	Maratha		8	
	Genl Mahomedan		1	
	Total	144	92	208
	Total plague deaths to date	27,107	23,600	
	Total same date last year	77	55	149

The native Justices of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay are each receiving, on application to the Plague Commissioner, passes exempting themselves, their families, and servants from detention when travelling out of Bombay.

PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

Two imported and six local cases of plague have occurred at Karachi; already the inhabitants are fearing another recrudescence.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INOCULATION.

The following notification was issued from the Plague Committee Office, on Saturday, regarding further encouragement to inoculation :—

"No persons who can produce a certificate or who can give indisputable proof of having been successfully inoculated within the preceding four months, but before the last preceding ten days, should be compulsorily removed from his house or detained at a segregation camp, but his premises and effects, including personal clothing, should be disinfected."

INSPECTION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Major-General Harvey, acting Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, accompanied by the Chairman and the members of the Plague Committee, and Professor Haffkine, paid a visit, on Saturday morning, to the 1st Marine Cross Lane and was the vacation of a house there, as also the flushing and disinfecting operations going on in a chawl. They proceeded to the Goculdas Tejpal Camp and inspected the special arrangements made there for the accommodation of Brahmins. Dhobi Wady, near the Churney Road Railway Station, where a severe outbreak of plague amongst the dhobies has recently occurred, was next visited, as also the Churney Road Camp, where the sterilizing apparatus was inspected while at work. Dr. Harvey was favourably impressed with what he saw. Modh Bania, Kapole and Lad and Jain Hospitals in C Ward (north) and the Hindu Fever Hospital were next visited one after the other. At the latter hospital the party was met by the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. Narayen T. Vaidya, Dr. Permanund, and Dr. Sing, M.D., Resident Medical Officer, who took them round the premises. Dr. Harvey expressed himself satisfied with the arrangements at all of them, but was specially pleased with the sanitary and other arrangements of the Hindu Fever Hospital.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Fort District two cases of plague were found lying in Bazaar Gate Street, and were allowed to remain. One case of plague was removed from Pitha Street to the Parsee Fever Hospital, and another from the Lines of the Bombay Native Infantry to the Arthur Road Hospital. The reports from the remaining wards were not available.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,300, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,145, making a total of 3,445 persons. Departures by sea 859, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,130, making a total of 2,989 persons.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, Sanitary, dated the 1st April 1898, is published in a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary :—"Your telegrams dated 20th and 30th March regarding enforcement plague rules in Egypt against Hedjaz. Venice Convention regulations should be enforced against Hedjaz in Bombay Presidency."

The following Notifications issued by the Mysore Durbar are also published :—

Whereas the Government of Mysore are satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of Bubonic Plague at Tirumale in the Magadi Taluk in the Bangalore District, if people from the Bombay Presidency and Hyderabad Territory are permitted to visit Tirumale on the occasion of the fair which is to be held there on the 29th March 1898, and the following days,—

In exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation No. II. of 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to direct that no person from the Bombay Presidency or the plague infected parts of Hyderabad shall be permitted to visit Tirumale from the 29th March to 8th April next, both days inclusive.

NANJANGUD JATRA.

Whereas the Government of Mysore are satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of Bubonic Plague at Nanjangud Taluk in the Mysore District, if people from the Bombay Presidency and other places infected tracts are permitted to visit Nanjangud on the occasion of the car festival which is to be held there on the 3rd April next and the following days,—

In exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation No. II of 1897, the Government of Mysore are pleased to direct that no person from the Bombay Presidency or the infected parts of the Hyderabad Territory shall be permitted to visit Nanjangud from the 1st to the 8th April next, both days inclusive."

INOCULATION.

Daily report of inoculation at Khoshroo Lodge :—Friday.—Khojas 2, and other nationalities 1;—total 3. Total to date—Khojas 7,003; and other nationalities 1,800. Grand total 8,803.

CHOWPATTY EAST SECTION.

The Chowpatty East Section Committee commenced work on Monday last, and since then the entire section has been visited daily by one or other of the members of the committee, each member visiting the portion allotted to him. Nine plague cases were detected between Monday and Thursday last in the section, six of which were removed to hospital, and the remaining three were not removed owing to their being in a moribund condition, two of them dying the same day, and the third the next day. Besides these three deaths were discovered in the section during the same period. The members of the Committee are well received by the people, though at times there are attempts at concealment of plague cases.

DAMAUN.

There was only one case of plague on Thursday at Lower Damaun. The total mortality of the month of March at Lower Damaun was 75, being 63 more than the previous month, but of these 61 were from plague, 6 from fever, 4 from diarrhœa, 1 from dropsy, 1 from worms, 1 from scrofula, and 1 suicide. Of these 29 (12 males and 17 females) were Mochis, 11 (4 males and 7 females) Mussalmans, 9 (3 males and 6 females) Dhorias, 12 (9 males and 3 females) Kolis, 3 (1 male and 2 females) Mochis, 3 (1 male and 2 females) Bhundaris, 2 Doobias, 2 Christians, 2 Barbers, 1 Brahmin, and 1 Potter.

From the report of plague cases that came before Dr. Fernandes, from the 16th to 31st March last, it appears as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attacked	23	32	*55
Died	14	18	*32
Under Treatment	2	9	11
Cured	7	5	12

*Of these 9 cases were shown by the police to Dr. Fernandes when life was extinct, and they were pronounced after examination to be plague cases.

The 55 attacked are classified as under :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Machis	16	19	35
Kolis	5	7	12
Mussalmans	0	3	3
Mochis	0	2	2
Potter	1	0	1
Bhundari	1	0	1
Dhoria	0	1	1
			55

Plague seems to be raging outside the Fort in Upper Damaun, and among many victims the well-known are Mr. Choonilal Rajaram, assistant to the Treasurer of the Government Treasury Office, and Mr. Narayan Ramchandra Wadia, grandson of the Master Builder of Damaun, with his only son.

SUICIDE OF A PLAGUE-STRICKEN WOMAN.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Kshtri Plague Hospital, in the Churney Road Gardens, touching the death of Sonabai, a Hindu widow, aged twenty years. The deceased resided at Thakordwar with her brother-in-law until the 30th ultimo, when she was attacked with plague and removed to the Kshtri Plague Hospital, her mother-in-law, with whom she had been living, having died of plague about a fortnight ago. On admission into the hospital, Sonabai was suffering from fever, her temperature then being 103° with a bubo in the right groin. On Friday following, her temperature came down to 100°6,' but she complained of severe pain in the enlarged gland. About 7 p.m. that day deceased asked the ward boy, who was attending her, to go and fetch for her a bottle of soda water. The ward boy went to the store-room, and went he returned with the bottle, he found deceased missing from the ward. He informed the hospital assistant, who searched for deceased, but failing to find her, gave information to the police. About half-past 7 o'clock on the following morning policeman No. 1733A, doing duty in the Churney Road Gardens, while going along the Kennedy Sea Face, noticed the body of the deceased lying amongst the rocks below high water mark. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a saree. The hospital assistant was informed, and he had the body removed to the dead house of the hospital. It was stated that deceased had been very despondent since the death of her mother-in-law, as she said there was no one left to support her. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide while suffering from plague.

NON-RECOGNITION OF PASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The arrangements made by the Bombay Government to grant passes to persons going out of Bombay on important and urgent business are very praiseworthy, and the Government has by special act conferred a boon on the mercantile public, and have thus consequently secured the good wishes of them, but is it not really very regretable that some of the authorities in mofussil do not give due respect and attention to these passes? An urgent business pass was kindly granted to a well-to-do merchant, named Bharmul Nensey, of my acquaintance, but I am extremely sorry to say that it was not recognized and accepted by the authorities at Bhimdi, and he had to return without doing any business. If he does not fulfil certain contracts of rice, he will be put to a considerable loss.

No. 241. *Original.*
Urgent Business Pass.

This is to certify that the person described on the reverse is proceeding to Bhimdi on urgent business, viz, to purchase rice. He has been medically examined and is free from plague. His residence also is uninfected. He is exempted from all detention and disinfection en route subject to his passing the medical examination. He expects to arrive on the 27th March. He has undertaken to report himself to the Chief Plague or Chief Revenue Authorities on arrival and to submit himself to their orders. It is requested that the authorities at Bhimdi will exempt him from all restrictions except surveillance, and that if any restrictions are absolutely necessary every facility may be given him for the despatch of his business.

J. H. DU BOULAY,
March 26. In charge passes, Town Hall, Bombay.

I forwarded the rejected pass with a letter to the Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government, and the Plague Commissioner, requesting him to make proper enquiries in the matter, and to issue necessary orders. It will be seen from the following letter, which I received in reply to mine, the promptness with which every sort of reported inconvenience is attended to by the Government and the favourable attention given towards providing every sort of facility and convenience for the people.

General Department, Plague.
Bombay Castle, 30th March, 1898.
From the Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secy. to Goverment.
To Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of your letters, dated 23rd and 29th ultimo, and to state that enquiry is being made, regarding the subject matter of the letter.—I have, &c.,

A. WINGATE,
Secretary to Government.

What does this letter show? Does it not plainly signify that our present sympathetic Government is very anxious to provide every sort of facility and convenience for its subjects? It is fully believed and trusted that the Government will be so kind as to immediately issue necessary orders that the passes granted by Mr. Du Boulay, on behalf of the Government, be recognized and accepted in every part of the Presidency, including Native States. Although almost all the Native States, including those of Baroda, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Cambay, and other States, recognize the passes issued by the Government, and exempt the bearers from all sorts of quarantine restrictions, but the authorities of Cutch Mandvie, which are as far as I can see the only one who do not recognize and accept these passes, why should they not be ordered, by a Government circular, to accept the passes issued in Bombay? The Cutch State authorities do not even accept the passes when the bearer of it has been under strict observation of a duly qualified plague authority for the period of not less than 10 days, and when his residence is free from infection! I cannot see any reasonable plea why such passes should not be accepted by the Cutch State authorities.—Yours, &c.,

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

Mandvie, March 31.

P. S.—My letter of 22nd ultimo, which is mentioned in the Hon'ble Mr. Wingate's letter, was in connection with my proposed scheme for the suppression of plague, which appeared in your issue of the 23rd March.

K. H. K.

PLAGUE AND STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The colleges and schools of Bombay will soon be closed for vacation, and the students after their hard labour and anxiety are anxious to go out of Bombay for change, but owing to the hard and fast rules of quarantine they are unable to do so.

Will you please, therefore, through your widely circulated paper, urge upon the plague authorities to arrange for the students for passes (as it was done at the time of examination) exempting them from quarantine?—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIR BUDAKHAN.

Wilson College, April 2.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

THE following is a forecast of the outturn of the Wheat Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1898:—

The annexed table shows the estimates furnished by local officers of the area and probable outturn of this season's wheat crop.

Our normal wheat area is approximately 4 millions of acres. Last year 1,914,000 acres were placed under the crop. This year the district reports point to a still further decline, though of slight amount. The compiled estimates aggregate only 1,882,000 acres. The reasons for this falling off are that very large areas approximating to half a million of acres, which are usually devoted to wheat, were placed under juar (*Sorghum vulgare*) with a view to replenishing rapidly attenuated food stocks. Wheat seed was moreover very dear at sowing time, and in many parts practically unattainable.

The crop was put down under fairly favourable conditions, although the late autumn rains were in some districts, such as Hoshangabad, insufficient in amount. Germination was on the whole successful, though somewhat defective in the poorer and more rapidly drained soils. There has, moreover, been a market absence of the usual dews, especially in the south and east of the Provinces, and the holding off of the winter rains has caused damage at parts. For instance, in the Chhattisgarh districts the crop in the poorer soils has fallen largely a prey to white-ants.

The heavy rain, which fell on the 9th and 10th February throughout the Provinces, has benefited greatly the later sowings, and has arrested the damaged from white-ants and draught in the case of the earlier sown crops. But it came too late to ensure bumper or even average crops, and in a few localities slight loss has been occasioned by hail which accompanied the rain that fell on those dates.

The only districts which anticipate a full average are Mandla, Narsinghpur and Wardha, while Nagpur is close up with 15 annas.

In Raipur and Nimar a 10 annas yield is all that is expected, while the Hoshangabad estimate stands at 9 annas only. In the other districts, the present prospects of the crop justify an estimate of 12 annas at least, and in not a few of these the loss will probably be only 2 annas. The estimate for Balaghat is, I think, slightly below the mark.

For the Provinces as a whole a yield somewhat exceeding 13-16ths of the normal may reasonably be expected.

There has hitherto been no disease in this seasons wheat and the grain seems plump and markeatable but the late rain is said to have deprived the grain, which was approaching maturity, of some of its lustre.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The Forecast of the outturn of the linseed crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1898 reads as under :—

The estimated prospects of the linseed crop in each district are shown in the annexed table.

Linseed is put down earlier than wheat, but, as a rule, in lighter soils. The crop was sown under fairly favourable conditions, but germination was, to some extent, defective in the more quickly drained soils owing to the late autumn showers being insufficient. It is true that linseed, when once established, can make shift with comparatively little moisture, but the dews have been deficient and the entire absence of the cold weather rains until the 9th and 10th February (by which time the crop had almost come to maturity) has somewhat checked the growth of the plants. On the other hand, there is absolutely no disease and the seed is plump and well formed

The area now reported as placed under linseed is less than might have been expected. The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, some seven years ago, gave a great impetus to the cultivation of this oil-seeds as a second crop in the black soil rice fields of Chhattisgarh.

In 1893-94 almost 1,800,000 acres were so cropped Since then we have had four most unfavourable seasons, in the first two of which, excessive rain induced virulent rust. Then followed two years of drought, in which the crop could not be put down for want of moisture, or germination was seriously impaired. Under these conditions, the area under the crop declined from year to year reaching low watermark (less than half a million of acres) in 1896-97.

This year a marked recovery would have appeared probable, as linseed is a cheap crop to sow, but the district estimates point to an area of only 572,000 acres. The principle reason is the dearth of seed. The crops were so nominal in the years of rust that seed stocks have been well nigh exausted. I am however hopeful that when the result of the patwaris' field-to-field inspection is available, it will be found that the area is somewhat larger than that now estimated, especially in Raipur, where only 131,000 acres are forecasted against a 5 years average of 485,000 acres.

With the exception of Hoshangabad and Nimar, where only a 10 anna to 11 anna crop is expected, the district estimates range between 12 and 16 annas. With reference to these forecasts, it is observable that owing to the precarious character of this oil-seed, our standard outturns have been intentionally pitched decidedly low. I do not think this fact is always borne in mind by officers charged with the preparation of these forecasts. From what I have myself seen of the crop in the Southern and Eastern districts and in Seoni, I am disposed to think that the crop should not yield much below average. There are in Seoni, for instance, many excellent stretches which should yield sufficiently in excess to balance defective germination in less favourably circumstanced areas. The crop experiments which will shortly be undertaken will settle this point.

Under any circumstances, the amount available for export this year should largely exceed the exportable surplus of the past three years.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 2.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—50 cwt tillseed, M Framji; 75 cwt gum, Govindji Sojpal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—153 bales hemp, Seervai and Chinoy, 3,560 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers, 6,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers, 440 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Bachelor s—8 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Kirkfield s—2,000 cwt wheat, and 2,000 cwt mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Fitzpatrick s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Railey s—2,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co, 760 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trelyon s—110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
Maria Valerie s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp, 990 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—1,000 cwt castorseed, and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Laos s—225 cwt ooplate, and 4 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 2ND OF APRIL, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·711	NE	3	97·1	74·1	37	...	4·54	+1·15
Sirsa	29·736	SSE	3	103·3	?	31	...	1·28	[illegible]
Delhi	29·722	W	4	100·2	73·9	24	...	2·91	+0·11
Agra	29·735	NW	4	104·0	72·9	29	...	2·71	+1·41
Cawnpore	29·719	Calm	1	105·4	71·0	44	...	1·47	—
Allahabad	29·718	W	3	105·1	71·3	43	..	[illegible]	+0·16
Jhansi	29·757	WNW	4	107·2	78·2	29	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacobabad	29·698	SSE	4	104·4	66·1	41	...	0·43	−0·63
Karachi	29·800	WSW	9	86·4	71·5	85	...	[illegible]	−1·08
Jeypore	29·807	WNW	4	100·6	70·0	25	...	0·56	−1·05
Ajmere	29·829	SW	7	96·4	77·6	37	...	[illegible]	−1·11
Deesa	29·851	S	8	101·6	65·1	59	...	0·16	−0·38
Ahmedabad	29·867	WNW	2	101·3	68·6	63	...	0·78	—
Bhuj	29·851	WSW	13	97·8	67·9	69	..	0·13	−0·27
Rajkot	29·869	W	4	98·9	64·9	80	...	0·30	−0·24
Ghadechi	29·849	SW	9	100·6	64·8	59	..	0·29	—
Veraval	29·857	WNW	9	81·1	69·3	87	..	0·14	—
Neemuch	29·854	W	11	98·2	69·1	41	...	0·54	−0·49
Indore	29·827	NW	3	99·1	68·1	34	..	0·56	−0·68
Saugor	29·787	W	2	108·8	72·6	28	...	1·41	−1·16
Jubbulpore	29·773	WSW	3	103·0	70·1	25	..	3·35	+0·73
Hoshangabad	29·831	Calm	3	104·6	70·7	37	..	0·50	−1·45
Khandwa	29·851	W	7	104·2	71·1	28	...	0·09	−1·28
Raipur	29·770	SW	6	105·0	78·1	33	...	1·72	−0·51
Nagpur	29·786	NNW	6	103·2	77·6	30	...	2·64	−0·34
Amraoti	29·823	WSW	14	104·8	74·8	35	..	0·70	−1·63
Akola	29·823	W	6	105·7	69·7	19	...	0·17	−2·67
Surat	29·867	Calm	2	98·7	68·5	68	..	1·08	+1·43
Malegaon	29·837	W	7	103·8	66·3	44	...	0·10	−1·15
Bombay	29·864	NE	11	86·5	75·2	78	...	0·17	−0·75
Poona	29·857	NW	11	101·0	63·9	40	...	0·07	−1·87
Ahmednagar	29·816	NNE	..	98·8	67·4	60	...	0·01	—
Aurangabad	29·839	Calm	2	104·0	69·2	20	...	0·07	—
Sholapur	29·792	N	9	104·2	74·0	16	...	0·32	−1·20
Ratnagiri	29·839	NNW	9	89·4	74·9	61	..	0·45	−0·35
Belgaum	29·798	ENE	10	98·2	67·8	30	...	1·79	−0·93
Goa	29·855	N	19	89·0	77·4	67	...	0·48	—
Karwar	29·843	N	8	90·3	72·5	67	...	0·40	−2·42
Mangalore	29·841	N	3	90·8	79·4	74	...	0·01	−3·73
Calicut	29·840	Calm	7	92·3	80·5	74	...	2·98	−4·21
Cochin	29·833	Calm	M	94·5	80·1	76	...	6·34	−5·98
Bangalore	29·845	SW	9	94·8	72·3	75	...	0·50	−4·50
Secunderabad	29·788	ENE	8	102·7	75·4	61	...	0·91	−2·02
Masulipatam	29·829	SSE	7	93·1	73·1	79	...	1·75	−6·79
Bellary	29·779	W	6	104·7	80·3	40	...	0·80	−1·88
Cuddapah	29·791	SE	L	107·3	80·4	54	...	3·46	−2·54
Madras	29·832	S	S	90·0	75·0	79	...	9·07	−10·43
Coimbatore	29·847	E	2	100·9	74·6	87	...	3·9	−2·19
Trichinopoly	29·835	ESE	4	103·6	76·4	73	...	3·25	−6·34
Negapatam	29·827	SE	11	88·5	79·1	80	...	11·12	−19·77
Colombo	29·850	SSE	6	94·0	79·0	79	...	29·65	−1·46
Aden	29·862	E	11	86·8	72·1	75	...	0·40	−2·11

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Saugor and Khandwa, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Cutch, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Goa and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Khandwa and Bombay. The variations of the maximum and minimum temperature from mean of day are generally small except in the Punjab North-West Provinces and Rajputana, where they are from 2° to 8° in excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jhansi and Cuddapah, and the lowest 65° at Deesa, Rajkot and Ghadechi. Humidity changes are unimportant; the sky is partially cloudy at Karachi. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. Pressure is comparatively high in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, and moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Mangalore.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

Saturday :—The barometer increased briskly over part of North-West India, while elsewhere the pressure changes have been slight or small. The depression over North-West India is shallower than it was yesterday and a shallow depression has also appeared over the central parts of the peninsula. With these exceptions the pressure conditions are practically unchanged. The winds are also unaltered. They remain strong and squally at several North-Western stations. The temperature has fallen over the central parts of the country and the west of the peninsula and has generally risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is slightly lower than usual around the Coasts of the Bay as well as over Bombay but elsewhere heat remains excessive. At Lahore the temperature is as much as ten degrees higher than usual. A maximum temperature of one hundred and seven degrees was recorded at Jhansi and Cuddapah yesterday. A few drops of rain are reported from Sibsagar, Darjeeling and Seoni, elsewhere the weather has been rainless.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·812
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		71·8
Dew Point		67·4
Relative humidity of Air		·636
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		75·3
General Direction of wind*		NNW, N, NNE, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	279

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 2.

10 p.m.	79·7

SUNDAY.—APRIL 3.

6 a.m.	76·6
10 a.m.	88·4
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	90·3

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th April, 1898.

1. Members who have not already returned their arms, ammunition and equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.
2. Leave of absence has been granted to 2nd Lieut F J Parrott, from 1st April to 30th September 1898 inclusive.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 30.)

Mr E B Harris, Offg Magte and Collr, Mymensingh, is allowed special leave for six months, with effect from the 20th April.

Mr F R Roe, is appointed to act until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Mymensingh, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Monghyr.

Mr F F Lyall, sub pro tem Joint-Magte and Depy Collr, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Monghyr, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C R Marriott, or until further orders.

Mr Kiran Chandra De, Offg Joint-Magte and Dupy Collr, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the 24th Parganas district.

The order of the 1st Oct, 1897, appointing Mr F P Dixon, Offg Joint-Magte and Depy Collr, to have charge of the Barh sub-division of the district of Patna, is cancelled.

The order of the 15th March 1898, appointing Babu Chandra Sekhar Kar, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Mymensingh, to have charge of the Aurangabad sub-division of the district of Gaya, is cancelled.

The order of the 15th March, 1898, transferring Maulvi Mohiuddin Ahmed, sub pro tem Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Aurangabad Gaya, to the head-quarters station of the district of Mymensingh, is cancelled.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Dept:—

Mr C B Drake-Brockman, Asst Supt of Police, Angul.

Mr W C M Dundes, Asst Supt of Police, South Lushai Hills.

Mr R H Sneyd Hutchinson, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to have charge of the District Police of Angul on being relieved of his appointment as Supt, South Lushai Hills.

Mr J B Birch, Dist Supt of Police, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for eight months, with effect from the 5th April.

Mr G B Havelock, Dist Supt of Police, Howrah, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 24th March, Mr J Samuels, Asst Supt of Police, Howrah, to officiate.

Mr A B Burnard, Asst Inspr-Genl, Govt Railway Police, Howrah, is allowed furlough for six months, with effect from the 7th May, Mr G B Havelock, Dist Supt of Police Howrah, to officiate.

Mr R B Hyde, Asst Supt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts subdivision, is trnsferred temporarily to Chittagong.

Mr J C Lloyd, Sub Depy Collr, is allowed leave for eight months.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

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FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

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LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CABINET ORGANINA, Second-hand, with 4 music rolls and case, Rs. 40. These are sweet-toned organs and each music roll is 10 to 25 feet long.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers to the extent of 1 lack were allotted on Bombay yesterday at 1s. 3 13-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged in London at 1s. 3 5-16d.

The price of Consols was 1-16 per cent. lower yesterday, at 111 11-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 103 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·31 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113 1-2; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. less, at £62 1-8. Bar Silver was unaltered in value in London, at 25 11-16d. per oz., as it was also in New York at 55 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower, at 4·83 1-2 dollars. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 7-8 per cent. also.

A further allotment of 2 lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers was made on Bombay to-day in London at 1s. 3 13-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 5-16d.

In Consols there was a drop to-day of 5-8 per cent., to 111 1-16. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent., to 113; but Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., were unchanged at £62 1-8. Paris Exchange on London fell off 1 centime, at 25·30fcs.; and French Rentes 1-4 per cent., at 113 1-4. For Bar Silver 25 11-16d. per oz. continued to be quoted, and 55 3-8 cents per oz. in New York, with 4·83 1-2 dollars for demand Exchange on London.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 35 5-8s. per 416lbs. April-May shipment to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market easier. To-day the price fell to 35 1-2s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market easier in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats firm, Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 14,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged for all descriptions, and for American Arrivals the quotations were 3 23-64d. per lb. for April delivery as well as for all other deliveries. The Manchester Market was firm.

There was a drop to-day in the Liverpool Cotton market in American Arrivals, to the extent of 1-32d., all round, at 3 21-64d. for all deliveries. The sales for the day were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 13,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market continued firm. The total Sales for the week ending yesterday amounted to 59,000 bales, against 55,000 bales in the previous week. The amount forwarded to consumers was 12,000 bales less in the same comparison, at 62,000 bales. The week's Imports were 80,000 bales, or 3,000 bales less. The total Stock decreased by 30,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,186,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; July Futures were quoted at 5·99 cents, and October at 5·98 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands have continued without change; but July and October Futures are 1 point higher, at 6 cents and 5·99 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 9,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight last evening was 10,120,000 bales.

Locally there has to-day been a moderate enquiry from shippers for Cotton, and their purchases have amounted to 2,000 bales, while the Mills have taken 200 bales; total, 2,200 bales. The market is steady in tone, with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	9,882	bales.
Wheat	18,342	cwts.
Linseed	4,085	„
Rapeseed..............................	8,793	„
Gingellyseed	4,586	„
Groundnuts..............................	560	„
Castorseed..............................	1,319	„
Rice	986	„

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 3-4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, the enquiry for Bank Paper being very limited. Some Telegraphic was reported done at 1s. 3 25-32d., also some Merchants' Paper at 1s. 3 15-16d., ready delivery. The market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 25-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 3 25-32d.	„
Credits 3 ms' sight	...1s. 3 31-32d.	„
Francs do.	...1·68 1-2	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a quiet market with 94 7-8 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 1-2 for the 2nd May Settlement; for Threes 88, nominal, was named.

SHARES.—The following changes are reported today in prices :—Central India and Lukhmidas Mills, each Rs. 5 higher; Manockjee Petit Mill and Mofussil Press, each Rs. 2 1-2; and New Indian Press, Re. 1 1-4. Bank of Bombay have advanced Re. 1 1-4, to Rs. 1,260 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 11-16.
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..............................	113 1-2.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8.
Bar Silver	25 11-16.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Total week's sales of cotton	59,000	bales.
„ „ Surats............	300	„
„ Imports of cotton	80,000	„
„ „ Surats............	Nil	„
„ Stock of cotton	1,186,000	„
„ „ Surats............	5,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 1.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist left Suez, this afternoon.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Bormida left Singapore, for Bombay on the 2nd instant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 29th March, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 22nd March, 1898:—

	March 22.			March 29.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,38,92,554	11	3	1,65,80,558	15	11
Other Deposits, &c.	4,47,90,118	1	0	4,39,95,818	13	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,04,432	3	3	10,68,771	15	9
Sundries	23,02,554	5	8	24,07,277	2	11
Rs.	9,03,39,659	5	2	9,24,02,427	0	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	30,59,456	0	0	29,16,517	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	75,62,340	0	0	75,59,340	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ..	2,29,10,816	10	0	2,36,86,780	2	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,37,11,600	7	5	2,40,39,814	7	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,21,44,528	10	8	1,26,03,044	4	9
Balances with other Banks	12,38,150	3	0	7,07,776	9	9
Bullion	2,740	11	0	2,734	8	0
Dead Stock	13,11,618	9	1	13,11,654	15	4
Stamps	11,095	5	5	11,506	8	0
Sundries	12,46,202	9	1	12,09,589	5	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office ..	77,50,094	12	7	83,78,420	7	9
Do. at Branches ..	93,91,015	6	11	99,75,248	11	4
Rs.	9,03,39,659	5	2	9,24,02,427	0	5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 29th March, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office..............	16,73,141	Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,14,863	do.
Other Deposits	7,94,300	Dec.
Post Bills	61,339	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,45,939	Dec.
Loans	7,75,964	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	3,28,214	do.
Mercantile Bills..............	4,58,516	do.
Cash at Head Office..............	6,28,326	do.
Cash at Branches	5,84,233	do.

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 26th March 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	...	...	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43,029	43,240	...	211	...	27,320
Goods	74,474	61,012	13,462	...	55,537	...
Other earnings	10,094	5,984	4,110	...	22,654	...
Total for week	1,27,597	1,10,236	17,361	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	16,28,937	15,78,066	...	...	50,871	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HERVEY—March 21, at Karwar, Canara, the wife of Hamilton Hervey, I C S, of a son.

PRISSICK—March 10, at Port Blair, the wife of Lieutenant C Prissick, 12th M I, of a daughter.

STUART—March 28, at Sitapur, the wife of Surgeon-Major S O Stuart, A M S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WADDELL—PRUDHOMME—March 21, at Bangalore, James Waddell, 2nd Lieut, 2nd Duke of Wellinton's (West Riding) Regt, to Blanche, youngest daughter of the late Mr E N Prudhomme.

DEATH.

STEPHEN—March 22, at Dera Ghazi Khan, Lieutenant Arthur Sandeman Stephen, I S C, Assistant Commissioner, Rajanpur, the only son of Surgeon-Colonel Stephen, Principal Medical Officer, Assam, in his 27th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1898.

EXACTLY nine weeks after its publication, and a little over six months after the adumbration of its main outlines, the Bill for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and to provide space for its further Expansion, was passed into law at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Saturday. Numerous changes in details have been made in the measure during its progress through the legislature, Government having shown a sincere desire to meet as far as practicable such criticism of the details of the Bill as did not affect its principles. Large areas of property belonging to the Government of India being included in the lands to be vested in the Trust, the scope for alteration in the terms has necessarily been limited. Sir Charles Ollivant more than once admitted during the discussion of the Bill in detail that in this matter the local Government have not been free agents. But this has not prevented them from yielding to public opinion, and even to sentimental objections in regard to various provisions of the Bill, by accepting amendments first in the Select Committee and then in the Council. The Act is all the better for the process. The anxiety of Government to have every point upon which difference of opinion exists well debated, was illustrated by Lord Sandhurst's lenient attitude in regard to the somewhat irregular discussion which arose on Saturday upon the question whether the ride and footpath along the Kennedy Sea Face should be included in the area to be handed over to the Board. Mr. Mehta, whose reputation as a debater has been well sustained during the discussions, detected in the inclusion of the footpath and ride an attempt to impose upon the Board a new liability not contemplated in the original Bill. But seeing that the ride and footpath both come under the legal definition of a street, and are therefore excluded under the Act from chargability to capital account, fears on the subject had a very slight foundation. However, Sir Charles Ollivant proposed the insertion of words in the Schedule specifically exempting the Board from liability to pay capital charges on the ride and footpath, so long as they are devoted for their present purpose

The debate was fittingly closed with a brief speech from Lord Sandhurst, who paid a warm tribute to Sir Charles Ollivant's skilful conduct of the Bill. Mr. Nugent's help was also acknowledged, and a well-deserved eulogium was passed upon Mr. Hughes, who has had a very large share both in the formulation of the scheme and the conduct of negotiations with the Government of India. Another officer whose work has contributed materially to the success of Government in securing the due consideration and passing of the Bill before the close of the Bombay season is Mr. Batchelor, the Secretary, to whose energy was due the fact that in spite of the numerous amendments made on Monday and Tuesday, the Bill reprinted as amended was laid on the table on Saturday. Lord Sandhurst, to whom the City will ever owe a deep debt of gratitude for grappling with a great evil too long tolerated, admitted that the motive power has been supplied by the plague epidemic, and in this connection rightly observed that structural improvements must be aided by a vigorous Municipal executive in all its branches and a well organised Health Department. The success of the Improvement Scheme depends to a large extent upon the hearty co-operation of the Municipality, and it may be hoped that the forebodings that have been occasionally heard, that there will be constant friction between the two bodies, will find no justification in actual experience. The aim both of the Municipality and the Board will be the same—the welfare of the City, and when this fact is kept in view minor differences will not be found difficult of adjustment. It is a happy augury for the healthier Bombay of the future, that the week in which the City Improvement Act has been passed into law has seen a very marked decline in the virulence of the plague epidemic.

Now that Russia has taken possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan, on the southern coasts of Manchuria—having possessed herself of Vladivostock and Possiet Bay on the northern coast in 1860—it is as well to take stock of the intervening province, destined to undergo a process of rapid absorption, regardless of our wishes and our interests, too candidly placed on record in a recent resolution of the House of Commons. A good deal of first-hand information on the subject is supplied by a paper contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by Captain F. Younghusband, who in 1886 explored the country with Mr. James and Mr. Fulford, and noted what he saw. Manchuria has a Canadian climate, the thermometer falling in the winter to forty-five degrees below zero in the north and fifteen or twenty degrees in the south, and rising in the summer to ninety-five or even a hundred. But here the cold is dry and bracing and the heat is not oppressive. And though the whole country is wrapped deep in snow it protects the buried vegetation from the effects of the excessive cold. In the summer the rain is sufficient for the ripening crops. The soil of the level plains is extraordinarily fertile and can grow everything, tobacco and indigo as well as corn, maize and beans, from which oil is extracted and exported in large quantities. The greater part of the region is diversified by hills from three to four thousand feet high, rising sometimes to eight thousand, covered with valuable forests of pine, oak, elm and walnut, which can be floated down the navigable rivers intersecting the country and thence to the sea. These forests cover thousands of square miles and will compete with British Columbia in supplying the markets of the world with timber. The climate, the fertile soil, the contiguity of the great pasturages of Mongolia make it possible to breed and maintain strong and hardy ponies, donkeys, and mules useful for transport and field work. A pack mule carries a load of 300 lbs. a distance of twenty to twenty-five miles a day. Light travelling carts drawn by mules carry fourteen hundredweight thirty miles a day. Oxen, sheep, pigs, and fowls as large as English abound. Captain Younghusband comprehensively describes the animal and vegetable productions of Manchuria as magnificent. No doubt the salutary severity of the bracing climate by eliminating the unfit improves the head of men and animals as well as the vegetable Kingdom.

The Manchurians have many solid qualities, but they are not an ideal race. They are what the Secretary for the Colonies would term a blend; Mongols who have three times overrun and conquered China have in their turn been recruited by an immigration of Chinese who, if less robust, are of sound physique, painstaking, laborious. Excellent agriculturists, they take care that the manure in the roads shall go to the fertility of their farms, and that the fire that cooks their food shall warm the house by means of flues carrying the heat through other rooms. In the summer they work on their farms from dawn to dusk, and in winter they set out before daybreak to carry produce to market. Not a very sociable or light hearted race, not absolutely callous to children or parents; not noticeable for active benevolence, but showing few symptoms of active malevolence. Twenty millions of such people, on the whole submissive to control, are capable of overrunning neighbouring territory if an ambitious chief leads the way; they are equally accustomed to labour and to travel—are a useful population to incorporate in an Empire with a civilising mission. They are intelligent and imitative; with no capacity for invention; whence it may be assumed that they will do what they are set to do, and ask no questions. They do not profess high moral qualities; truth is not a fetish with them; but in matters of business their word may generally be relied upon. They have several religions, Buddhist, Toaist, Confucian, Mohamedan, but they do not allow religious differences or ideals to interfere with the practical business of life, or prescribe what they must or must not eat or drink, or what they must or must not do. They are not fanatical, though they are superstitious on minor points. They worship their ancestors and take the rest quietly, making no parade of their religious observances. Politically they have been welded by frequent wars into one people. Formerly when they were simply nomad Tartar clans their territory extended beyond the mountains north of the Amur. They were successively overrun by the Koreans and the Chinese, but after many vicissitudes turned the tables on the latter, more than once establishing themselves at Pekin, and eventually, under leaders of the Manchu clan, over the whole Empire. The Russians, who made use of the triumphant march of the Anglo-French armies to Pekin to play upon the fears and hopes of the Son of Heaven, to acquire Manchuria north of the Amur as the price of future help, and subsequently occupied the northern posts of the province, have now entered on possession of the southern ports also. The writer holds that the process of absorption by which large areas have already become Russian will continue. We know from other sources that Russian engineers, protected by large military escorts, are comfortably established in Kirin and at other points in connection with the construction of the Manchurian branch of the Great Siberian Railway. The superstitious objections of the inhabitants were so strong that the line is not to be taken through Mukden, the capital. Commercially that will be a disadvantage to the Province, but there will be sufficient compensation for military purposes in the line being carried to Kirin, where the Chinese have established a great arsenal in which rifles and machine guns are manufactured.

Though a large part of the province is covered with hills it is not inaccessible for purposes of war and commerce like our mountainous borderland on the North-West. Great rivers give access to the interior and facilitate trade. The ice of winter throws a bridge over every stream, which soon becomes a road, preferred for the transport of goods. The undeveloped mineral resources of the country are immense. The Chinese have already begun to work a coal mine in the south with British help; they have constructed a railway of which they are the sole owners. These ingenious and enterprising people will hold their own against the commercial competition of the Russians, though the Chinese soldier and administrator will probably be replaced by men from the North. The writer does not suppose that China will of herself be able to prevent the eventual absorption by her powerful neighbour of the province which is the cradle of her dynasty. The process, as heretofore, will be so gradual as not to provoke active resistance. In any case the industrial development of the country, already considerable, will continue, and another half-century will see the population doubled. Hitherto English enterprise has held the first place in this work of development; Captain Younghusband considers it all important that we shall endeavour to maintain that lead. He urges that we should insist upon an equal share in any advantages that may be conceded to Russia at Port Arthur, Talienwan, or elsewhere, whether in regard to railway construction or aught else. The telegrams which we publish to-day go to show that this is the view taken by the Foreign Office—equal advantages or an equivalent elsewhere. The British Minister is insisting upon concessions from China to redress the balance of power disturbed by the concessions to Russia, and British men-of-war are converging on the Gulf of Pechili to give emphasis to that demand. The position of the sorely pressed Chinese Government must claim the sympathy of every disinterested observer. The concessions recently made to Russia were insisted upon as a necessary compensation for the opening of the inner waters of the Empire to British trade, and the undertaking that Great Britain should have a sort of right of pre-emption over all the provinces watered by the Yang-tse-Kiang. These concessions served as a pretext for Russia to demand the lease of the northern ports. The more China concedes, the more peremptory become the demands of the Powers for further concessions. That the situation is regarded as serious is shown by a fall of five-eighths in the funds.

THAT philanthropic little band of European ladies in China who glory in the appellation of T'ien-Tsu-Hui, are just now jubilant. The sole object of their society is to wage war against the practice of foot-binding Chinese women, and their efforts are now reported to have been crowned by remarkable progress. The Society has only had a brief existence, yet thousands of influential Chinamen have supported it and pledged themselves not to bind their daughters' feet, and to look for wives for their sons only among girls whose feet have been permitted a natural growth. Three years ago, when the Society commenced its operations, they addressed the Emperor, but they have received no acknowledgment of the document yet. However, they care little for this, as Kung Huichung, the lineal descendant of Confucius, has written a letter saying that his heart has long burnt within him, but he has not dared to say anything against foot-binding till now, when he finds "wise daughters from foreign lands" and virtuous men are issuing writings against foot-binding, and he is putting together all the best passages. In Shantung and Hunan, the East and the West, there is an agitation against foot-binding, as also in Canton and Shanghai. The Viceroys denounce this vain torture, and his Excellency of Nanking is reported to say he will issue a placard following the steps of Chang Chihtung in Hankow and Shanghai. Chinamen have given the foreign ladies a most enthusiastic support in their movement, and it is believed that ere long this senseless custom among celestial ladies will be as uncommon as it is now general. But the T'sien-Tsu-Hui does not intend to encourage the development of the Chinese feminine foot beyond certain limits. According to Mrs. Little, the honorary secretary of the Society, the great point for consideration now is to hit upon a pretty and comfortable shoe which will enable Chinese women to move with ease, and also to show off their very pretty slim feet. For the last thing she and her colleagues would wish is that Chinese women should wear clumsy shoes. Nor is it conceivable, she thinks, that the women of any nation should disfigure themselves in this way. And she wonders whether or not the pointed shoe of Hupeh is capable of being made into a very serviceable as well as pretty shoe for moving about while doing that housework that generally falls to woman's share, and taking those little walks to visit a friend or so, or to a shop, which will probably be the extent of Chinese ladies trips for many years to come. We are glad to think there is no intention of forcing upon them the high-heeled monstrosity which Western ladies are prone to call a shoe, for then the emancipated Chinese lady would be little better off.

COLONEL CREAGH will act for Brigadier-General Ventris during the absence of the latter on eight months' leave. Colonel Creagh held the same post during the temporary absence of Brigadier-General Gatacre.

THE Bill for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was read a third time and passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Saturday morning.

A SITE has been acquired on the Port Trust Reclamation near the Apollo Basin for the construction of a hotel costing twelve lakhs, under the auspices of Messrs. Tata and Co. It is intended that this new addition to the hotels of Bombay should give the residents and visitors accommodation similar in every way to that which is looked for in the hotels of Europe.

THAT precursor of the close of the Bombay season, the annual Government House dinner to the officials of the Secretariat took place on Thursday evening, the guests including the Hon. Mr. Nugent and Sir Charles Ollivant. In a brief speech Lord Sandhurst expressed the thanks of Government to the Secretariat officials and staff, and especially eulogised the services of the departments upon which the administrative work connected with plague and famine has fallen.

THE total capital debt of the Corporation on December 31 last, was Rs. 3,90,71,022, of which amount Rs. 25,32,522 is the remaining part of the Vehar Water Works loan raised from Government.

CAPTAIN OLIVER YOUNG, who has been elected to Parliament for Workingham in the Conservative interest, is well known in Bombay, as the skipper of the "St. Pancras," of the "Saint Line" of boats which used to come to Bombay regularly in years gone by.

THE M. M. Agents at Madras, on Thursday, received the following telegram :—"Hold No. 3 'Dupleix' on fire. Passengers to Calcutta forwarded shortest route; mails *via* Tuticorin; cannot leave at present; further news as soon as possible; considerable damage done."

IT is curious, remarks the "Madras Mail," to notice in connection with Municipal Administration in Madras how universal is the complaint of those in authority that the house tax is under-assessed. In a note prefixed to the Budget of the Mayavaram Municipality Mr. W. B. Ayling enumerates at random a number of absolutely necessary works the Municipality cannot undertake for want of funds. The only item of receipts which he thinks susceptible of much increase is the house tax, the incidence of which is, as pointed out by Government recently, only about three-fourths of the average for all Municipalities. The municipal revenue of Mayaveram, like that of Madras would, we fancy, be all the better for a special Assessment Officer being appointed to revise assessments untrammelled by appeal Committees. Kumbhakonam, as we have frequently pointed out, is reaping the benefits of this policy.

CAPTAIN R. F. FORMBY, Superintendent of Pensions, Fort St. George, has published a comprehensive list of Pensioners recently pensioned and specially recommended or employment. The list gives full particulars of each man, viz, number of pension certificate; rank and name; former Corps; character; present age; educational qualification, and nature of employment desired. Among the pensioners we find Colour-Hawildars, Havildars, Naigues, Jemadars, Sappers, Drummers, Hammermen, Buglers and Privates. A few Madras Pensioners reside in other Commands, but their names and addresses are duly given in the list. Captain Formby is making strenuous efforts to find suitable employment for men of good character whose days of soldiering are over, and if reliable men are required to fulfil positions of trust and responsibility even of the humblet nature there is a large field open at the Pension Office. Some of the men have received technical training and can undertake work as Surveyors, draftsmen, telegraph linesmen, signallers, &c.

ANOTHER interesting point in the same article is a summary of French popular cries during the last century. It is a long list, and we must be content to start with 1850 :—1850 : "Long live Napoleon!" In 1851 : "Down with the Assembly! Long live the Emperor!" In 1852 : "Down with the Republique! Long live the Empire!" In 1855 : "Down with Russia!" In 1859 : "Down with Austria! Viva l'Italia! Viva Garibaldi!" In 1869 : "Down with the authoritative Empire! Long live the Parliamentary Empire! Long live Ollivier!" In 1870, in May : "Long live the Constitution! Long live the Imperial Dynasty!" In July : "To Berlin, to Berlin!" In September : "Down with the Empire! Long live the Republique! Long live Trochu!" In October : "Down with Trochu! Long live the Commune! Long live Gambetta!" In 1871 : "Long live Theirs! Down with Gambetta!" In March : "Long live the Commune! Down with Theirs!" In May : "Long live Theirs! Long live MacMahon! Down with the Commune!" In 1872 : "Long live Theirs! Vive la Republique!" In 1873 : "Vive MacMahon!" In 1874 : "Vive l'Amnestie! Down with MacMahon!" In 1879 : "Vive Grevy! Down with Gambetta!" In 1881 : "Vive Gambetta! Down with Grevy! Vive Lesseps!" In 1887 : "Vive Carnot! Vive Boulanger!" In 1889 : "Down with Panamists! Down with Boulanger!" In 1895 : "Long live the Czar!" In 1898 : "Vive Liberty, Equality, and Brotherhood! Down with the Jews! Vive l'Armee! Conspuez Zola!"

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKIN.

LONDON, April 2.

Advices from Pekin state that Sir Claude Macdonald is holding important conferences with the Tsungli-yamen, and is demanding concessions from China to redress the balance of power which has been upset by the concessions made to Russia.

In the meantime the British Fleet is gradually converging on the Gulf of Pechili.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

Her Majesty's battleship Victorious has left Hongkong for the North.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

Spain's reply to America has been published at Washington.

It agrees to an armistice in Cuba if the insurgents request it, accepts American help for the "reconcentrados," and proposes an Insular Government and to arrange an honorable peace.

The reply is considered in America as tantamount to the rejection of America's demands.

The situation in consequence is most critical.

A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President McKinley is preparing a message to Congress on the subject.

LATER.

The Spanish American situation is in suspense pending President McKinley's message to Congress on Tuesday next.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN CRISIS.

PAPAL INTERVENTION.

April 3.

Some of the European Powers are strongly pressing Spain to grant an armistice in Cuba in view of a permanent peace.

The Pope is also intervening through the Papal Nuncio at Madrid and the Catholic Bishops in the United States.

SPANISH PREPARATIONS.

A Spanish flottilla is coaling at Cape Verd Islands.

THE SECRET OF RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN CHINA.

Reuter wires from Peking that a Censor of the highest rank has memorialised the Emperor accusing the whole of the Tsungli-yamen of being in the pay of Russia, and also stating that Li Hung Chang has received one million and a-half of taels from Russia as his share.

The memorialist demands an enquiry into the matter, and offers to forfeit his head if he fails to substantiate his charge.

MR. CECIL RHODES.

April 2.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived in London.

FIFTY THOUSAND COLLIERS IDLE.

Fifty thousand steam coal miners in South Wales are now idle and demanding the abolition of the sliding scale.

THE STRANDED S. S. CHINA

The latest news from Perim states that the prospects of getting off the s. s. China are much better.

M. ZOLA'S SENTENCE QUASHED.

The sentence passed upon M. Zola has been quashed.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

Consols fell five-eighths in London to-day.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 2.

The death is announced of the Tichborne claimant.

THE DESERTION OF THE KHYBER RIFLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 2.

An enquiry into the causes of the desertion of the Khyber rifles is to be held by Colonel Dening, 26th Punjab Infantry, and Major Pelham-Burn, 40th Pathans, at Peshawar shortly.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

The Indian Famine Commission, which arrived at Lahore this afternoon, will commence its sittings in the Lawrence Hall on Monday.

APPOINTMENTS.

POONA, April 3.

Surgeon-Captain Jackson, Superintendent, Hyderabad (Sind) Central Prison, has been appointed Superintendent of Central Prison, Yerrowda, vice Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel Soloman, retired.

Lieutenant West has been recommended for the appointment of Adjutant, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, vice Captain Chitty, who is proceeding to Uganda.

H. E. the Governor Bombay has approved of the rules regulating the tenure of appointment of Honorary A.-D.-C.'s as laid down by H. E. the Viceroy being made applicable to the appointment of Honorary A.-D.-C. on the staff of the Bombay Governor.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO MR. PLUNKETT.

Two evening entertainments were given to Mr. Plunkett, late City Magistrate of Poona, yesterday, on the eve of his departure. One was given by members of the local bar, and another by the honorary magistrates. Several speeches touching the work done by Mr. Plunkett were made.

To-morrow a grand entertainment will be given by the public of Poona at the old Council Hall.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

SECUNDERABAD, April 3.

Surgeon-General Harvey, who was inoculated at Bombay, the other day, had his inoculated arm very much swollen and inflamed. Fever resulted, and in this condition he returned from here.

THE PLAGUE BACCILUS.

Dr. Lawrie has completed his report on plague operations in the Nizam's Dominions. He states that since the plague appeared in the districts the mortality was 550 in the infected area, but this record is about 400 short of the actual number of deaths. Clinically, says Dr. Lawrie plague is not a disease, in which infection would take place through the air or water, but in which poison might be looked for in discharges or the exudations from the buboes, either on the surface or the interior of the body. Many plague cases he inspected had superficial suppurating buboes. Discharges from such buboes directly infect clothes, beds, bedding, and floors of houses. In many cases the sputum or intestinal discharges become contaminated and infect clothes, bedding, beds, and the floors of houses. The bacillus of plague indicates the presence of virus or infection or disease. It is anoval shaped micro-organism, which is found in the glands and blood, and it occurs singly, in pairs and in chains. The plague bacillus invariably found by Dr. Lawrie in the dust and scrapings of the ground of infected houses was 50 per cent., which was previously regarded as uninfected. In milk inoculated with dust containing the plague baccilus from one to two bacilli to a field could be counted after the first day. Dr. Lawrie declares that the plague virus, probably a putrid animal poison, which falls to the ground and does not spread through the air or water unless excessively filthy, is taken into the human system mainly by inoculation. Dr. Lawrie does not recommend the kerosine oil method of burning floors, as it does not generate sufficient amount of heat to destroy every particle of infection.

Dr. Lawrie's work on inoculation is still in press.

BOMBAY THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

There was a comparatively small attendance at Mahaluxmi, on Saturday, when the last day's racing of this season was brought off. His Excellency the Governor and his Staff were present, but it was evident that people are leaving for Home or the hills. The weather was perfect, and proceedings were as usual enlivened by the strains discoursed by the Band of the Marine Battalion. The card opened with the Trial Stakes, for which three faced the starter. Exile, who was made a good favourite, won without ever being really asked to go. Freddie was a slightly better favourite than Tyro, but the little one came with a great rush from the distance and won. Rubdan was as good a favourite as Hyderi, and won with the greatest ease—the bad peck the former made inside the distance would not have made the difference. In the Epsom Plate, Topthorne took a commanding lead, and never being approached won easily. In the Ascot Stakes, if Malta had not got off so badly, Governor would not have been able to do the bookies the good turn he did. After Nobleman had won the Consolation Stakes handsomely, Exile pulled off the long odds betted on him, and so the curtain was rung down for the season of 1897-98:—

1st Race.—"The Trial Stakes." Distance—1-2 mile. Rs. 200. For ponies landed since 1st August, 1897, 13-2 English and Australian to carry 10st. 4lbs., and 13-2 Arabs to carry 9st., W.I. Penalties.—Winners of race value Rs. 80 and upwards, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.

Mr Williams' g a p Exile, 9st 10lbs, Aga S Shah 1
Major Ross' b e m Geisha,—by Sue by Ross, Dam Midget, 8st 10lb, Chuggan 2
Mr Pallonjee Hormusji's b a p Caledonia, 9st 5lbs, M Gunga 3

Betting: 3 to 4 on Exile; 6 to 4 against Geisha; and 6 to 1 against Caledonia.

A bad start, Caledonia being left at the post. Exile led out and won anyhow. Time—56secs.

2nd Race.—"The Newmarket Plate." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 200. Handicap for all Arabs 14 hands and under, and other classes 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000.

Messrs Franklin's and Gordon's b aus p Tyro, 7st 5lbs, Matar 1
Mr R P Kapadia's c aus g Freddie, 10st 2lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr R B's b aus m Winnal, 9st 2lbs, Aga S Shah 3

Betting: Evens Freddie, and 6 to 4 against Winnal and Tyro.

At the half-mile post Winnal was beaten, and the other two ran a great race home, Tyro winning by a length. Time—1m. 51¼secs.

3rd Race.—"The Bedouin Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arabs landed since 1st August, 1897. W. A. Penalties—Winners race value Rs. 180, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Galloways 7lbs. Ponies 13-2 and under 7lbs. extra.

Mr Abdula Tamimi's g a g Rubdan, 8st 12lbs, Namah 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi, 8st 13lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's c a p Chester, 8st 8lbs, M Gunga 3
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Masowah, 8st 8lbs, M Soda 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's Persimmon, 8st 13lbs, C B Mahomed 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Hyderi; 6 to 4 Rubdan; 3 to 1 Persimmon; 4 to 1 Massowah and Chester.

Rubdan led most of the way and won comfortably from Hyderi, who made up a lot of ground at the finish and would have been closer but for a bad peck inside the distance. Chester third. Time—1m. 22secs.

4th Race.—"The Epsom Plate." Distance—1¼ mile. Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab and C.B. horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500.

Captain Peyton's br a geld Topthorne, 8st 7lbs, Naga 1
Mr Shaik Essa Khalifa's b a g Nepal, 8st 11lbs, C B Mahomed 2
Mr Franklin's President, 8st 5lbs, Matar 3
Mr Fahad bin Saif's b a p Taisseer, 9st 11lbs, Ebrahim 0
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Chanda, 8st 13lbs, Chuggan 0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a h Maurice, 8st 3lbs, Heeroo 0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain, 8st, Ahmed Khan 0
Mr H Jamsetji's b a g Manilla, 6st 12lbs, Pillaji 0

Betting: Evens Taisseer; 2 to 1 Topthorne; 4 to 1 the rest.

Topthorne made the whole of the running and won in a common canter from Nepal, who beat President comfortably. Time—2min. 23 1-4secs.

5th Race.—"The Ascot Stakes." Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs and C. Bs. 13 3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 500.

Mr P Fisher's c a g Governor, 7st 4lbs, Jakoo 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta, 8st 5lbs, C B Mahomed 2
Mr Joosuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 8st 6lbs, Herroo 3
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool, 9st 7lbs, M Soda 0
Mr M S R's b a g Zoobair, 9st 2lbs, Aga S Shah 0
Mr R B's b a p Romeo, 9st 3lbs, Ebrahim 0

Betting: 6 to 4 Romeo and Malta; 2 to 1 Driver; and 4 to 1 the rest.

Driver as usual made the running, when Governor went to the front and remained there, winning comfortably from Malta, who got off very badly and came with a rare rush at the finish, just beating Driver. Time—1m. 38secs.

6th Race.—"The Consolation Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab and C. B. galloways.

Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 9st 12lbs, Aga S Shah 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Showiman, 8st 3lbs, C B Mahomed 2
Mr Mahomed Haji Abdulla's c a g Ardahan, 6st 10lbs, Pillaji 3
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Scimitar, 7st 6lbs, Chuggan 0
Mr Shaik Esa Khalifa's b cb g Random, 7st 0lb, Jakoo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 Nobleman and Showiman; 3 to 1 Random; 4 to 1 Scimitar and Ardahan.

Showiman took the lead and made the pace a cracker to the bend, when he began to shut up. At the distance Nobleman came through, and won handsomely from Showiman, who beat Ardahan for second place. Time—1min. 22secs.

7th Race.—"Selling Race." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arabs landed since 1st August, 1897. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st.; 3lbs. for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Galloways allowed 7lbs.

Mr Williams' g a p Exile, 9st 1lb, Aga S Shah 1
Mr S A W's g a g Midnight, 8st 4lb, Shumkhi 2
Mr Pallonji Hormusji's g a p Euphrates, 9st, M Gunga 3

Betting: 4 to 1 on Exile; 2 to 1 against Midnight; and 4 to 1 Euphrates.

Exile waited on his opponents to the distance and then came home. Time—1min. 24secs.

CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph in your issue of the 1st instant, headed "Failure of a Marwari Firm," we are instructed by our client, Gowandas Luchmondas, the firm therein named, that the allegations made in the said paragraph are absolutely unfounded. It is untrue that our client's liabilities amount to nearly sixty lakhs of rupees, or that he suspended payment on the 31st ultimo, or that he speculated in cotton and opium, or that he recently sustained heavy losses in cotton speculation and could not make payments in respect of March settlement. Our client's liabilities in Bombay do not amount to rupees seven lakhs or anything like it as alleged.

We have, therefore, to request you to give a wide and early publicity to this letter, and as there is a Sunday intervening, to issue an extraordinary issue of your paper for the purpose.—Yours, &c.,

HIRALAL MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Gowandas Luchmondas.

April 2.

, We are informed that the rumours in question had a very insufficient foundation. The firm is possessed of a capital of over a crore, and the temporary difficulty experienced arose through the absence of the principal at Mathura, a holy place of Hindu pilgrimage.—Ed., *B. G.*

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the results of the races sailed at 3-30 and 3-45 p.m., on Saturday last:—

Yachts' Handicap Race for Commander T G R Finny's Cup.

Names of Boats.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H's	M's	sds	Corrected time. H's	M's	sds
	M's							
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5	26	31	1	56	31
Kismet	11·44	Mr W P Symonds	5	34	46	1	53	2
Chita	11·44	Mr E Comber	5	37	31	1	55	47
Melody	11·44	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	45	10	2	3	26
Red Rose	11·44	Mr C E Palmer	5	45	20	2	3	36
Mannikin	20·32	Officers, R A	5	57	29	2	6	57
Pixie	35·11	Messrs E R Smetham & G E Howse	6	2	45	1	57	34
Stella	Scr	Surg Lt-Col-H W Boyd	did not start.					

Course No 1 (reversed), thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and back to Committee Vessel. 1st Prize Cup won by Kismet; 2nd prize by Chita.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Name of boat.	Entered by	Time of arrival.		
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5	26	49
Teal	Mr W Murray	5	30	41
Midget	Officers, R A	5	31	56
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5	33	4
May	Comdr W Chandler	5	33	23
Cygnet*	Mr E C Richards	5	33	47
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	did not start		

Course No 1 (reversed).—1st prize won by Coralie; 2nd prize by Teal; and 3rd prize by Midget.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18th MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta, Captain C. F. Preston, R. N. R., with English mails of the 18th ultimo, arrived in Bombay at 10 o'clock last night. The Parramatta sailed from London on March 11th, and called at Malta on the 18th, Port Said on the 23rd, Ismailia the same day, Suez on the 24th, and Aden on the 29th. She experienced fine weather and smooth sea throughout the voyage. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Austin, Mr J W
Begram, Mr D J
Bigg-Wither, Mr L
Bohm, Mr R W
Bamford, Mr R G
Besant, Mrs Annie
Clarkeson, Mr W
Dixon, Mr and Mrs
Eckford, Capt J
Edwards, Mr and Mrs
Forbes, Mr C D
Georgiadi, Mr A
Griffin, Mr
Hill, Rev F N
Hart, Mr G E
Hyde, Surg Lt
Harwood, Miss Mabel
Halliday, 2nd Lt
Huddleston, Lt E W
Jones, Mr, Mrs, and infant
Kinney, Miss J
Kinney, Miss L
King, Mr F H
Lowdon, Mr S
Lyon, Mr R
Morrison, Mr D
McCloughlin, Mr T J
McConaghey, Lt H
Nicholl, Mr J
Ogden, Mr E R
Peck, Lt A W
Pratt, Mrs L and infant
Pasley, Mr E H S
Robb, Mr W
Smith, Lt, Mrs and 2 infts
Scott, Mr A
Thomson, Mr J M
Thornton, Mr L M
Thornton, Lt C E
Wrench, Major and Mrs
Walter, Miss

From Brindisi.

Crole, Hon M C
Sturrock, Hon J
Logan, Mr T T

From Marseilles.—Shone, Colonel and Mrs

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 18.

The Navy Estimates for the coming year reach the colossal sum of twenty-five and a half millions. Mr. Goschen contrasted that sum with the sums asked for in past years, and pointed out the increase in the number of ships in the Channel, the Mediterranean and other squadrons in various parts of the world, and the consequent increase in the number of men required. There was no difficulty in obtaining men, and they did not take more than one out of every eight who presented themselves. As regarded ships under construction, we should have on 1st April nine battleships of the first-class, twelve first class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, two sloops, four gunboats, and forty-one torpedo boat destroyers. That would be the programme inherited from 1897 to 1898, the gigantic work in which the contractors and dockyards would be engaged.

Official intimation has been made that Lord Salisbury was fatigued by the meeting of the Cabinet on Friday, and has had a return of the febrile condition in consequence. His Lordship is recovering from this, but Sir William Broadbent is decidedly of opinion that Lord Salisbury will not be fit to return to work at the Foreign Office till he has had some complete rest and change to the south of France. Mr. Balfour is at present, so far as is necessary, dealing with the current business of the Foreign Office.

The flooding of the Auldhouseburn, Colliery, near Muirkirk, on Friday, has unhappily resulted in the loss of three lives. When the men at the pit bottom were rescued after the water broke in, eighteen men were employed at the higher workings, and their retreat was cut off. Blyth, the fireman and underground manager, heroically turned back from the pit bottom, and plunged through the rapidly accumulating water for the purpose of warning these men and concerting measures for their safety, or of sharing their fate. On reaching the higher workings he found all the missing men, with the exception of three, and they had been carried away and drowned with the first inrush of the water. Blyth kept the men together all through Friday and up till Saturday forenoon, when the water had been so far reduced as to permit of communication with the entombed men, and with as little delay as possible they were brought to the surface.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in Govan on Saturday night. Several young men were in a public-house in Helen Street about half-past ten o'clock, and one group was discussing the merits of some prominent pugilists. Two of them, named Kelly and Law, were joined by a third named Thomson, and the topic had evidently raised hot blood. The three named left the public-house together, and immediately they got outside a cry was raised that a man had been stabbed. On his companions rushing out they found that Thomson had been fatally stabbed in the region of the heart. Kelly is now in custody.

The principal football match on Saturday was the Rugby international between England and Scotland, which was played at Powderhall, Edinburgh, in presence of about 16,000 spectators. A keenly-fought game was the outcome of the meeting, the result being a draw of one try each. P. Royds (Blackheath) scored England's try, and W. M'Ewan (Edinburgh Academicals) got over for Scotland.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Bessemer, the famous inventor, whose name is especially associated with the process which he discovered, after much experimenting for the conversion of iron into steel. Sir Henry was in his eighty-sixth year.

At the prorogation of the Transvaal Volksraad on on Tuesday afternoon, President Kruger said the people were jealous of the country's independence and of the progress it was making. They did not know what was going to happen, but they must stand together. They had replied to the dispatch of the British Government, and the reply would be published as soon as he knew it had reached Mr. Chamberlain's hands. "The dispatch," Mr. Kruger added, "will show that we are a Government." According to a telegram from Johannesburg, there was a full meeting of the Volksraad last week at President Kruger's house. Strong opinions were expressed against admitting the suzerainty of Great Britain, and the Executive was given power to take advantage of whatever complications Great Britain might become involved in.

The Spanish Government have made what a Washington correspondent describes as a friendly representation to the Government of the United States on the immense preparations for war now going on throughout the Union. Spain states that those preparations endanger the success of the scheme of autonomy which she has given to Cuba, and that if war should follow the responsibility must rest entirely with the authorities at Washington. This action on the part of Madrid has created a profound impression in American official circles, and is regarded as having added much to the gravity of the situation. The war preparations in the United States continue, and public feeling runs high. Spain is also active, and the Minister of Marine declares that while he does not wish to imitate the United States in their ostentatious preparations for war, all the necessary measures for that eventuality have been taken.

The Dervishes have come into contact with the Anglo-Egyptian army in the Soudan, at a point beyond the Atbara river, which enters the Nile to the south of Berber. The Dervishes were driven back, and thirty-eight of them were killed. Major Sitwell, who commanded the Anglo-Egyptian party, was severely, though not dangerously, wounded; there were no other casualties on our side.

A very painful impression was created on Monday by the receipt in London of a message from Johannesburg announcing that Mr. Woolf Joel, of the firm of Barnato Brothers, had been assassinated. He was shot dead while sitting in his office in Johannesburg by a man who is described merely as having been at one time a soldier. Mr. Joel succeeded his uncle, the late Mr. Barnet Barnato, in the management of the South African branch of the business of Barnato Brothers.

According to one of the Paris journals, the French fleet is prepared for mobilization. Statements are current that the object of the movement is to support the policy of Russia and Germany in the Far East.

Obituary.—Sir Richard Quain, the physician; Mr. George Muller, the Bristol philanthropist; Sir Henry Bessemer; the Countess of Elgin, mother of the present Indian Viceroy; Sir Geo. Lawson, Assistant Under-Secretary for War; Sir William Fraser, the Scottish Antiquary; Lord Charles Kerr; Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Bourchier, Maj.-Gen. R. P. Anderson, Col. W. H. Garton, Lt.-Col. G. Gaisford, and Fleet Surgeon C. K. Ord; the Rev. John Philip Gell; Mr. A. J. Arnold, secretary of the Evangelical Alliance; M. de Kamensky, Russian Financial Agent in London; Zacharius Topelius, the Finnish writer; and Gen. Rosecrans, of the United States Army.

THE LATE SIR SYED AHMED.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, April 2.

The Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial Fund meeting was held in Aligarh, and it was resolved to raise ten lakhs of rupees to found a Mahomedan University; committees to be formed in all parts of India. Khan Bahadur Barat Ali, president of the Lahore Committee, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, president of the Hyderabad Committee and all interested in the movement are asked to communicate at once with Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk, president of the Central Committee, at Aligarh.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Intimation has been received that the Russian Government have prohibited their Mahomedan subjects from visiting the Hedjaz during the present pilgrimage season.

Sir A. Mackenzie, who has greatly interested himself in the question of higher education for domiciled Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, is now actively pushing forward his scheme for amalgamating the two leading institutions that impart education to these classes, the Doveton and La Martiniere. An official communique shows the exact position at the present moment of this important project.

We regret to learn that Mr. C. Benson, Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who recently returned from England, has been unable to take charge of his duties and is at present in the Madras General Hospital suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

North-Western Railway earnings for the week ended 19th March are Rs. 5,72,876, or an increase of Rs. 1,44,772 over the corresponding total for last year. To date the total increase in the financial year is Rs. 66,46,861.

The *Ceylon Times* of Monday evening says that the Orotava brought out from England a quantity of salmon and other fresh fish and landed it at Colombo, whence it will be sent back to England by the next home-going Orient vessel when she arrives. The Company are trying this as an experiment, apparently to see how long the fish will keep fresh for consumption on the voyage home, and they propose, if the experiment is successful, to carry out the same rule with all their ships in the future. The storage place at Colombo is the Cold Storage Coy.'s depot.

The town of Vizianagram has suffered much financially and otherwise by the death of the late Maharajah of Vizianagram. The Budget estimate of the Municipality for the coming year contains the following explanation of a heavy decrease in the animal and vehicle tax:—Since the death of the Maharajah, the number of carriages, horses and other animals have been reduced in the current year and will further be reduced ere long. Consequently, not only no increase under tax on animals and vehicles can be expected in 1898-99, but the Council apprehend a heavy fall of revenue under this head.

Some time ago Mr. Mittra, the proprietor of the "Deccan Post" and also a vakil practising in the High Court of Hyderabad, having had cause to criticise certain proceedings of one of the judges, had been called upon to show cause why he should not be disbarred for having contravened an order of the High Court that vakils should not practise any other profession except that of pleading. Mr. Mittra appealed to the Minister, and we are now informed that his Excellency has quashed the circular of the High Court, and has said that the judges had no authority to issue such an order without the consent of the Government.

The currency difficulty in Kashmir was practically over on the 11th March. The State coins in the country have been recalled and British coin issued in exchange, and now all transactions are done solely in the British coin. The small numbers of State coins which are yet out amongst the people will be taken at State treasuries for revenue till the end of April, but in the bazaar and in private payments and recoveries their use has ceased. The total amount exchanged by Kashmiris (including Punjabi merchants trading in Kashmir) amounted to only 3 3-4 lakhs of rupees of which a Jogi alone exchanged Rs. 25,000, a Mahomedan merchant Rs. 40,000, and a zamindar Rs. 60,000. This seems to show that the Kashmiris are not a wealthy people.

The *Pioneer* says: There appears to be some organised attempt going on along the Chittagong section of the Assam-Bengal Railway to bring about a serious accident; for during the past month no less than three obstructions have been found on the line, evidently placed there with the deliberate intention of causing hurt. One of the obstructions was placed on the line between Nayanpur and Rajapur, another at Kalaura, and the obstruction found at Misaria, which consisted of a huge boundary pillar that required three or four men to remove it, must have been placed there by a gang. At one time the villagers vented their spleen by throwing bricks and clods of earth at the passing trains, but now that they have adopted the more dangerous practice of attempted train-wrecking the police department should spare no effort to trace the culprits. A reward has been offered for any information which may lead to the detection of the offenders.

A Hyderabad correspondent says that the political atmosphere is gradually clearing up. The Nizam and the Resident are now in complete accord, and the Minister's *nuzzar* was graciously accepted at the last durbar. There is absolutely no foundation in the rumour that the Nizam wishes to change his Minister, or in the absurd report that the latter is going on a six months shooting trip. The only foundation for the latter report seems to be that the Minister's Private Secretary has gone on a fortnight's shikar trip, and has up to date bagged a couple of tigers. The Resident expects to go to Ootacamund about the middle of April, but as he will not leave until everything is definitely settled, the end of the present deadlock may be expected very shortly. One thing is certain, and that is that there will be no change. The principal element of mischief now is the Finance Committee of nobles, which seems to be only too anxious to take up the smouldering embers, and fan them into another flame. It is, however, not likely that the Nizam will let this go on much longer.

J. P. K. writes:—"When I was in Germany on a literary tour in 1863 I found Prof. Spiegal at Coburg in the house of Rukert, the great German poet. From them as well as other German Orientalists whom I then saw I remember having heard that we Germans consider Firdusi-Hafiz and Omed as our own national poets." This is a very high compliment for Omer Khyam and I think speaks volumes in his favour.

The Sporting League is not dead as many people had thought. Mr. James Lowther, M.P., is endeavouring to demonstrate that fact by intervening in the protection of sports by taking part in London County Council contests in South London. In spite of a rough reception in Battersea, the "League" leaders are to hold a further demonstration this time in the well-adapted building of Lucas's Repository. Mr. Macdona, M. P., of "doggy" renown, is to be the chairman, and Mr. Lowther the chief orator. Presumably the influence of the "League," which, like some other organisations, pretended political neutrality, is being exerted in favour of the Non-Progressive candidates. Why South London should be selected as a happy hunting-ground is not quite clear, excepting that some quarters of it contain a large flavouring of the boxing and betting fraternities.

The defenceless state of Dublin has been recently engaging the attention of the War Office, and steps are about to be taken to put the approaches to the city in a better condition. The old defences of Pigeon House Fort, Dalkey Island Battery, and Sandy Cove Fort have become useless, and it was therefore urged on the authorities that the Irish capital was at the mercy of a couple of hostile gunboats. Plans were made some time ago for the construction of new forts, armed with heavy guns, on the Moncrieff disappearing system, but this proposal fell in abeyance, and nothing further was done. Now, however, the city is to be placed in a thoroughly defensible condition.

The Speaker of the House of Commons gave his third parliamentary full-dress dinner on March 9. The following were present:—The Marquess of Lorne, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Lord Charles Beresford, the Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John Mowbray, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. James Lowther, Sir William Hart-Dyke, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. John Mellor, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. W. L. Jackson, Sir Arthur Forwood, Mr. A. Staveley Hill, Mr. Charles Stuart Wortley, Mr. Edward Carson, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. W. E. Leckey, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. J. L. Wharton, Sir Henry Fletcher, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Reginald Hanson, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Charles Hall, Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Mr. Asher, Dr. Farguharson, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Paulton, Mr. Brynmor Jones, Mr. H. D. Greene, Mr. Heywood Johnstone, Mr. Jebb, Mr. Cripps, the Rev. Canon Wilberforce (chaplain), and Mr. Edward Gully (secretary). Afterwards the right hon. gentleman held a levee, which was numerously attended.

On March 4 the first of the '98 celebrations was held in Cork to commemorate the brith of Robert Emmett, who is said to have been born in the city. An enormous number of people formed in procession and marched through the city accompanied by torch-bearers and nine musical bands. At the Forester's Hall, in Nelson's Place, the Mayor addressed the people, and a resolution was adopted calling on the corporation to rename Nelson's Place and call it emmett Place, in honour of the Irish revolutionist. The proceedings passed off without disturbance.

The all-Ireland committee of the Irish Financial Reform League met on March 14 at the Mansion House, Dublin, the Earl of Mayo presiding. The committee have issued a circular urging the people of Ireland to consider how much the over-taxation means to the country, and pointing out that, apart from the enormous overcharges in the past, Ireland is clearly entitled to recompense or to the readjustment of taxes to the extent of 2,000,000*l.* or 3,000,000*l.* at least. All classes and creeds have joined to demand, not charity, nor yet kindness, but justice, from the Imperial Parliament. It is necessary, however, they say, to "drive home the justice of Ireland's case to every constituency in the United Kingdom," and funds are asked to enable them to carry on the work. The counties are exhorted to form branches and to make arrangements for forwarding their contributions to the committee.

A Manchester correspondent states that an important step in the scheme for organising a huge combination of fine cotton spinners and doublers has been taken. The contracts have been sent out to the amalgamating firms, and as soon as these are signed a provisional board will be called together to direct the issue of the prospectus. This it is stated will invite the subscription by the public of two-thirds of the capital, which is given as 5,000,000*l.* Up to now the firms who have entered the combination control over 2,250,000 spindles engaged in the manipulation of fine sea island cotton, and a large proportion of the entire doubling trade. The promoters hope that other large firms will yet come in. Stocks are to be taken on March 31, and the firms will be classed on a basis of the average profits for a number of years. The directorate will include a representative of each firm of spinners and doublers from the various districts. An executive or managing board will control the routine operations, and this will consist of five directors. There will be no attempt to do a merchant, as apart from a distributing, business, the idea of the combine being not to force up prices, but to save expense. From the list of thirty-two firms who have so far entered, it is evident that the "combine" controls an important section of the cotton trade.—A conference of cotton trade employers, held on March 8 at Manchester, approved a scheme for the publication of the amount of each day's sales of every manufacturer in the trade.

A Curious action, brought by Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., was heard in the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Dublin on March 9. It appeared that in 1890, when Mr. O'Brien represented a division of Monaghan, 285*l.* was subscribed by his constituents as a testimonial to him, but as he was sent to Clonmel Gaol as a political prisoner there was a delay in the presentation of the money. The split in the Irish Party then took place. For the trustees now in possession of the money—the defendants in the action—it was contended that as the plaintiff threw in his lot with the Parnellites he had broken his pledge to "sit, act, and vote with the Irish Parliamentary Party," and that they were therefore justified in withholding the money to await the will of the suscribers, who all objected to Mr. O'Brien's political action. The Vice-Chancellor gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

The Prime Minister and the Marchioness of Salisbury made the first stage of their journey to the Continent on March 8, when they travelled from Hatfield to London. Her ladyship, who was accompanied by Lord Hugh Cecil, travelled to King's Cross Station by train, and drove to Arlington Street in an open carriage. She looked remarkably well. In order to avoid the discomfort of the double change between train and carriage at Hatfield and King's Cross, the Prime Minister drove to town by road, and was accompanied in his brougham by Lady Gwendeline Cecil. The weather was cold, but the vehicle was warmed, and his lordship well wrapped up. Arlington Street was reached at 4-25. The Marquess is very much better, but his medical advisers wish him to be spared for the present all official work, except what is positively urgent, as the weakness which has followed the influenza is easily inclined to feverishness.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy for the election of an Academician, Mr. George Ogilvy Reid—who was elected an Associate in 1888—received twenty-one votes; while seventeen were recorded in favour of Mr. Alexander Roche, one of the cleverest representatives of the "Glasgow School." Mr. Reid's reputation rests chiefly on his historical works, several of which, dealing with the Stuart period, have been prominent features of successive Scottish Academy Exhibitions. "The Laird's Rent-Day," "The Death of Claverhouse," "Cromwell and the Portrait of Charles I," and the "Baptism of Prince Alexander Albert," the eldest son of Princess Henry of Battenberg are among Mr. Reids best-known paintings.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P, speaking at a Parnellite meeting in Dublin on March 8 said that so long as the Liberal alliance was clung to by Mr. Dillon there would be a wide and an impassable gulf between the two sections of the Irish Nationalist Party. One of his own motives in moving the Home Rule amendment to the Address was to kill that alliance, which was bad both for the Liberal Party and for Ireland. Let that alliance be put an end to, and then Ireland, having got back to the old, firm ground of independence, could reunite her forces, and begin on the old lines the battle for Home Rule against all English parties until they got the balance of power in their hands. If this were accomplished it would be an even greater advantage than the proposed Local Government Bill. In discussing that broad, democratic measure, he hoped that all Irish representatives would unite for the purpose of rendering help in the improvement of some of its clauses.

The trial of Private Kenny, 8th Hussars, on a charge of the murder of a comrade, Private Goodwin, at Cahir Barracks, concluded at Clonmel on Saturday, March 5. The evidence was to the effect that the prisoner had been in the kitchen where Goodwin's body was found. The Government analyst said there were blood stains on the clothes the accused wore on the evening of the murder. The jury found the prisoner guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Holmes, in pronouncing sentence of death, said the crime was a cruel, brutal, and treacherous one, for a contemptible motive; and held out no hope that his life would be spared.

There is a very dubious story floating around among bookmen at present to the effect that a Scottish clergyman, who is also a distinguished novelist, lately came into possession of a "perfect" first folio Shakespeare. When next the reader hears this story, says a contributor to the "Dundee Advertiser," he should ask somebody to "pass the salt." There are only six "perfect" first folio Shakespeares known to exist in the world. One of them belonged to Sir George Grey, and was presented to Capetown Free Library (along with many other rare volumes) when that institution was founded. It is valued at £1,000. Another copy is in the possession of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and was purchased for her at Mr. Daniel's sale in 1864 for £716. The tallest copy belongs to Mr. C. J. Toovey, and bears the arms of of the Earl of Leicester. If offered for sale it would probably bring £800 at present. The copy sold at the Earl of Gosford's sale in 1884 brought £470; Frederick Ouvry's copy sold in 1882 for £420; whilst the first folio that belonged to J. P. Halliwell-Phillips, the Shakespearean commentator, brought £415 in 1889. The copy belonging the Duke of Devonshire was acquired for £100 at the third Duke of Roxburghe's sale. There are, according to the same writer, alleged "perfect" copies in existence, made up with *facsimile* leaves, which may be purchased at any price from two guineas up to £40. As it is supposed that only 250 copies of this (1623) edition were printed, it is bound to be scarce, and the number of perfect examples is necessarily limited. In 1781 a perfect copy was sold for £2 4s.; in 1792 the price had risen to thirteen guineas; in 1818 it increased to £122, and since that time the recorded prices have varied from £250 upwards, according to special peculiarities in the copy sold. It would be interesting to know which of the six "perfect" copies has wandered into Scotland.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL PASSED.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Saturday, at noon. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon. Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.; the Hon. the Advocate-General; the Hon. Messrs. J. Monteath, C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S.; Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.; Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A. L.L.B.; W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E.; A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S.; Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, L.M.; Gokuldas Kanandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon'ble Meherban Sardar Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji; the Hon. Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.; Dhondo Shamrao Garud, B.A.; P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A.; Vrijbhukandas Atmaram; A. Wingate, C.I.E.; S. B. Doig, M.Inst. C.E.; and E. Giles, M.A.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

FURTHER VERBAL AMENDMENTS.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant said: By some subtle process which I have been unable to fathom, I find that I am still in charge of this measure. I understood that my functions were to end with the chairmanship of the Select Committee, and the rough and tumble debate on the consideration of the Bill in detail. I have always looked upon the measure as your Excellency's own and did not expect to have to speak upon it on this occasion. But I am very proud to be associated with your Excellency in a measure I have so much at heart. Before the third reading of this Bill is finally moved I shall propose a few verbal amendments which it is beyond the power of the Secretary to insert. Under the rules he is able to number the sections, but there are one or two printers' errors, and so on, which it will require the sanction of the Council to rectify.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: I shall be glad if your Excellency will allow me to say one word before the verbal amendments are considered as to the question of the Flats. I find now from section 54 as amended by the Council that my fears in regard to the Flats have been met and that the section as it stands will prevent them from being re vested in Government after the period of 99 years.

A number of verbal amendments were then moved by Sir Charles Ollivant to various sections and agreed to. Section 43 extending over 284 lines was split up into three sections. Verbal amendments were made in sections 32, 53, 60 and 63.

THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant: In the discussion on the consideration of the Bill in detail, the Hon. Mr. Mehta expressed a desire that the figures of the area of the Kennedy Sea Face should be inserted, and an undertaking was given that they should be put in when the third reading was taken. I accordingly propose that Schedule C be amended by their insertion, as well as by the correction of certain items which have been erroneously given in the Bill. As it is very difficult to explain figures and measurements, I thought it better to have a printed statement of the amendment laid on the table so that each member may know exactly what it is I am proposing.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta:—I see that as regards the Kennedy Sea Face the figures now entered are 3,35,212 and 83,821 sq. yds. This is a considerably larger area than what was given in the bill as first introduced. It was there put down as 2,24,735 and 66,000,627 sq. yds. I do not know whether there is any explanation of this great difference to the effect that a further area has been taken into account, or whether it is due to some miscalculation. Perhaps it arises from including the ride and footpath. Perhaps the hon. member in charge of the Public Works Department may be able to inform us.

The Hon. Mr. Doig: I have no explanation to give beyond this, that the areas have been carefully ascertained by the Collector and by the Superindending Engineer of the Northern Division. How the difference is caused I do not know.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes: The original Schedule did not bring the area further south than the Marine Line station. The whole of the area north of the Marine Lines Hospital was excluded, the intention being not to include the whole of the ride. But the boundaries now given comprise the whole of the Sea Face up to the Wodehouse Bridge. This accounts for the large difference in the areas.

The Hon. Mr. Metha: If that is so we shall have to pay for plots which are already occupied for public purposes.

The Hon. Mr. Hughles: No, they will not be charged for in any way.

The Hon. Mr. Metha: But the schedule says that the average value for purposes of Section 59 will be Rs. 5 per sq. yard in the event of appropriation as open spaces, and Rs. 10 in the event of appropriation to building purposes. We shall have to pay for a large area which was not to be chargeable under the original Bill. If that is so, I think we ought to keep to the original provisions of the Bill. It will make a difference of 5 lakhs at the least, and this new bur-den ought not to be imposed upon the Board.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant:—I do not think that is quite so, though I may say that up to this time I was not aware that this area did include anything below the Marine Line station. But so far as to this imposing any new liability on the Board, that would not necessarily be the case. If the Board up to the first thirty years decide to permanently dedicate the area as an open space, its capital value would have to be paid free of interest, or if any part of it is let for building purposes the capital value will have to be paid with interest. But it is entirely optional with the Board, and if they do neither one thing or the other they will not be liable to pay the capital charge. That is clearly set forth in Section 53, so that there will be absolutely no liability whatever if the Board in the exercise of their discretion do not utilise the area. It will go back to Government, and there will be no liability.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: The area is already appropriated to public purposes and there ought to be no question whatever of taking a portion of it for building purposes. They ought not to be able to build upon it.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes: I would point out that there can be no liability for it while it continues an open space, for it comes within the scope of section 58, which provides that any part of the land vested in the Trust that forms a street is not to be chargeable to capital.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant said that this view was certainly correct, for the ride and the footpath came within the meaning of the word "street" given in the Municipal Act, and therefore *ipsi facto* there could be no charge for it.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the Board would possess the power to utilise the ride for other purposes, and such power ought to be given.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra said he quite agreed with Mr. Mehta. This was imposing a new burden which the city ought not to be called upon to pay.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant: In moving this amendment I am simply carrying out the wishes of the Hon. Mr. Mehta. He asked for the figures and we now give them.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that was so, but it was not understood that a different measurement was to be taken.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant: If members of the Council had carefully read the Schedule they would have seen that the boundaries of the Kennedy Sea Face plot had been changed.

The Advocate-General said that he did not see that any alteration was now being made. The boundaries of the plot were set forth in the Schedule of the Bill at the second reading, and now the measurements within those boundaries were given. The area was there by implication.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta:—There was nothing before us when the Bill was under consideration to show that it was so.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant:—All my amendment does is to propose that the figures of the areas of the Kennedy Sea Face be inserted. The only effect of rejecting this amendment will be that the column will remain blank as it now is, which I hope will satisfy the Hon. Member.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: Shall I be allowed to move an amendment to this? The rules of debate lay down that a Bill may be amended at the second or the third reading. There is no differentiation in the rules as between a technical or a substantial amendment in this respect. I will therefore move as an amendment that the boundaries in the original Bill be substituted for the boundaries which have since been entered.

H. E. the President: As this is not an amendment affecting the principles of the Bill I see no objection.

After some further conversation, Sir Charles Ollivant asked if it would sufficiently meet Mr. Mehta's wishes if in column 7 of the Schedule, after the words "average value for purposes of section 59" the words were added "save in respect of any portion used as part of the present road and footpath and so long as it continues to be so used."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: I think my object would be gained if the last few words qualifying the exception were omitted—"so long as it continues to be so used." Otherwise the ride can be declared not a ride to-morrow.

Sir Charles Ollivant said that he fully appreciated the difficulties of the situation, and that he had gone as far as he could do in meeting the views of Mr. Mehta. Therefore he could not concur in the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: Very well.

H. E. the President: This is a most irregular discussion, but I have not stopped it as I am desirous that there should be no feeling against the way in which the Bill has been passed.

Sir Charles Ollivant having formally moved that the words "save in respect of any portion of this area now used as a ride and foot-path so long as it continues to be so used," and the amendment was carried.

THE CREDIT FOR THE BILL.

His Excellency the President said: I desire to say a word or two before the final stage of this Bill, so far as this Council is concerned, is completed. As I remarked just now, we have had a somewhat irregular discussion, seeing that we were not considering the Bill in detail, and it occurred to me that I ought to have somewhat shortened it. But at the same time in a Bill of such importance as the present one, and seeing the tone and style in which the discussion was conducted, I was most loth to interfere in any way, because I was anxious that we should have a proper understanding as to the particular question laid before us. But the fact that I have allowed on this occasion a somewhat discussive debate must not be taken as a precedent in future. On the first reading of this Bill many kindly words were said by honourable members, not only those belonging to Bombay, but also others living outside its limits, as to my particular action in having brought forward this Bill. Now, whilst I have recognised the spirit in which these sentences are framed, I cannot disassociate myself from the action of Government as a whole, and any credit that honourable members, or the public outside, may have been so good as to attach to me is as fully deserved by my honourable colleagues on my right and my left, as by myself. Indeed, the burden and heat of the day for the conduct of this Bill has fallen upon the shoulders of my honourable colleague Sir Charles Ollivant. The method in which he conducted the Bill in Select Committee has won the approbation of all those by whom he was surrounded. (Hear, hear.) In the lightness and directness of the sparring which took place between him and the Honourable Mr. Mehta I think that the minds of both gentlemen must have travelled back to other scenes in a building not far from here, and I think they must both have regretted that the years have sped so quickly. As to my other honourable colleague, ever since this Bill was first contemplated I have been supported by the vigorous enthusiasm of Mr. Nugent, so that I used no idle words just now when I said that the credit whatever there be is due to Government as a whole. But there is an honourable member of this Board who is outside the Executive Council whose assistance has been of very great value to Government in preparing the scheme. I refer to the honourable chairman of the Port Trust. (Hear, hear.) His capacity for travelling and for climbing the dizzy heights of Simla, or for rushing with the greatest celerity to Calcutta, and at once with his powers of lucid explanation and extreme persuasiveness in interviewing members of the Government of India and explaining the Bill to them have indeed facilitated its passage and progression. This also ought not to be forgotten, that we owe a great deal to one official whose courtesy we all acknowledge, and that is the Secretary of the Council. (Hear, hear.) I have seldom seen a more difficult place to hear in than this room, but the sharpness of Mr. Bachelor's ears has ensured an accuracy in dealing with and reporting the innumerable amendments put forward by the legal remembrancer and other speakers.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MEASURE.

I observed in the daily paper at the breakfast table this morning a letter from a correspondent signing himself "E." in which he said that, upon this day when there would be a great deal of mutual admiration that the one person who really was the founder of this scheme for the improvement of Bombay, Lord Reay, should not be forgotten. Lord Reay has been a very old political and social friend of mine for many years, and he has taken great interest in this scheme and any credit which some say attaches to me, so far as I am concerned, I will give to him with both hands. I was careful to inform the Council when I introduced this Bill, that the first report I referred to on this subject was the City of Bombay Extension Committee. I think that the Council may congratulate itself upon the practical unanimity of opinion with which the general principles of this Bill have been received. Criticisms have been passed—I was going to say opposition, but I will not use that word—and my honourable colleague Mr. Mehta is a doughty champion of those who have considered themselves critics, and I have no doubt improvements have been effected in the bill, but the tone which has prevailed throughout our discussions, and the conciliatory spirits and the business like directness which has dominated them, would have done credit to any legislative assembly in the world. It has been remarked with great truth that a more considerable instigator than the Governor in Council in regard to this Bill has been plague. People came to see something must be done. Government have tried to frame, and this Council will shortly pass a measure, which I hope, in the future, will give great opportunities for the extension and the improvement of the city, but whilst we are endeavouring to provide for the growth and the extension of the city to bring about a permanent improvement in the health of the city, it cannot be doubted that such structural improvments in the city must be aided by a vigorous executive in all its branches, and a well organised Health Department under the control of the Municipality of Bombay. I think it is but fair to say that there are indications at any rate that the cloud is at last being lifted from Bombay. We have had day by day for the past fortnight improvements in our returns. I observe some young men sitting at the table, and it is not too much to hope that within their life-time they will see great improvement in the city of Bombay—improvements which must tend to the better health of the city, the growth of commerce, and a greater happiness amongst a large mass of the population of this city than it has been possible to attain in the past. Now I formally move that this Bill be read a third time.

The motion was agreed to, *nem. con*, as also was the motion the that the Bill be passed.

The Council then rose.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

11th March.—Lieut. W. G. Beauchamp, Asst-Surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, has proceeded on furlough, out of India, on private affairs, for six months, with effect from 12th March 1898.

17th March.—Lieut. R. Cooper and Sub-Lieut. H. M. Salmond, R. I. M. S. Canning, will do "general duty" in the Dockyard with effect from the 19th instant, until the arrival of the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, to which vessel they will be temporarily attached.

17th March.—Mr. W. Torrie, Chief Engineer, R. I. M. S. Canning, having been appointed to act as Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Bombay Port Trust, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Seabrook, is struck off from the books of that vessel, and placed on general duty in the Bombay Dockyard with effect from the 19th instant, pending further order.

17th March.—Mr. A. Bonny, Engineer, R. I. M. S. Canning, is appointed in charge of the engines of that vessel.

21st March.—With the approval of the Government of India the following appointments have been made:—Captain P. J. Falle, Assist. Director, Royal Indian Marine, to be Port Officer, Calcutta; Commander W. Chandler, Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, to be Assist. Director of R. I. Marine; Commander G. E. Holland, D. S. O., on general duty, to be Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard; Commander B. P. Creagh, Port Officer of Calcutta, on being relieved is granted six months' general leave, pending retirement.

28th March—Lieut. H. C. E. Dobbin, R. I. M. S. Mayo, has been granted six months' leave, out of India on private affairs, with effect from the 16th March. Commander T. A. L. de Barry reported his arrival at Bombay on the 25th March, and was directed to proceed to Calcutta on the 29th idem, to take charge of his appointment as staff officer, Kidderpore Dockyard vice H. B. Hooper. Commander Hooper on being relieved has been granted one year's leave, out of India, on private affairs.

29th March.—The undermentioned officers have been transferred to H. M. ships and vessels for the naval defence of India:—Lieut L. T. Vale, R I M S Dalhousie, Lieut R Cooper, R I M S Dalhousie, Sub-Lieut C W Ramsay, R I M S Dalhousie, Sub-Lieut H M Salmond, R I M S Dalhousie, with effect from 1st April. Sub-Lieut S. S. Higgins on arrival of the R I M S Clive.

30th March.—Comdr. A. J. G. Piffard, R. I. M. S. Minto, has been granted leave on medical certificate out of India for one year.

In conseqence of the above the following transfers have been made.—Lieut C. R. Ford, R. I, M.S. Sladen to minto, from 21st March 1898. Lieut F. Dobson, R. I. M. S. Bhamo to Sladen. J. J. W. Calderon, R. I. M. S. Pagan, to Bhamo Sub-Lieut. F. V. deBargh, R. I. M. S. Sladen, to temporary command of Bhamo, until Lieut. Calderon joins.

1st. April 1898—Asst. Engr. T. R. Wakefield, R. I. M. S. Dalhousie has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year.

P. AND O. S. S. CHINA.

A TELEGRAM from Aden to the Colombo paper dated March 29, says:—The P. & O. steamer China struck on Azalea Point on Thursday night, the 24th instant, at about 8 o'clock. It is reported that the weather was moderate at the time. The Captain was on the bridge. The light on Obstruction Point was invisible from the ship's position on Azalea Point. It is supposed that the accident occurred from a sudden determination of the Captain to change the course of the vessel from the narrow to the broad channel through the Straits. H. M. S. Orlando and Racoon, together with the I. M. steamer Mayo and the Carthage, immediately proceeded to the rescue. The "Orlando" offered to carry on the mails, but the "Carthage" undertook this service and proceeded home with them, the passengers, and all the specie and baggage, on Sunday morning. The Rome awaits the Parramatta, which proceeds this morning via Bombay with the Indian mails. Little or nothing has been done towards salving the cargo on the China, and expectations of the success of any attempt at this are not great. The general opinion here, from those who have been on the spot, is that the steamer is doomed. The weather still continues fairly rough. The fore-bulkheads of the vessel are gone, and symptoms are appearing which point to the probability of the steamer breaking her back.

Prospects as to the possibility of saving the China are uncertain.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

GRANT OF LAND FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

KHUNDERAO *alias* BABASAHEB AND ANOTHER VS. BALVANT GOVIND KULKARNI AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. Beaman, District Judge of Belgaum, in appeal No. 272 of 1895. Mr. Branson, with Mr. V. G. Bhandarker, appeared for Khunderao and another, original defendants and appellants; and Mr. Robertson, with Mr. M. V. Bhat, appeared for Balvant and another, original plaintiffs and respondents.

The plaintiffs, on the rehearing of their case by the first Court on remand by the District Judge, produced a sanad in support of their case, purporting to be an old document. The Subordinate Judge suspected its genuineness and noted the fact of its non-production earlier. Though he recorded it as an exhibit, he did not endorse on it any of the particulars required by section 141 of the Civil Procedure Code. In appeal the District Judge said that he took it to be genuine, as the defendant had nothing better to show. The High Court, in second appeal, held that this sanad which the plaintiffs were thus allowed to import into the case appeared to be improperly assumed to be genuine by the District Judge, as it was hardly the duty of the defendant to show anything, it being for the plaintiffs to show the genuineness of the document. As it purported to be an old document, certain presumptions could be made in regard to it if it were produced from proper custody, but nothing was shown as to where it came from, or how it was obtained, or by whom it was produced. As regards the question of dispossession, which was alleged in the case by the plaintiffs, they were bound to prove possession and dispossession within twelve years of suit.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said:—This suit was brought by the plaintiffs to recover possession of Survey No. 46 on the allegations that one Dhondo Jivaji was the original owner, and that on his death the plaintiffs' father Govind inherited it and after him the plaintiffs, but that in 1888 the defendants pleaded that the land had been granted on service to Jivaji Bhago, that his son Dhondo continued to hold it, that about twenty years before suit the defendants resumed it as the service was no longer required, and that neither Govind nor the plaintiffs ever had possession of the land. The Subordinate Judge, after remarking that it was not disputed that the land was jadid Inam, and enjoyed by Dhondo who died in 1879, and that plaintiffs have not produced the sanad conferring the land on their family, found that the land was not such inam as would render it private property that would continue to any branch of the plaintiffs' family, and that the suit was time-barred as the defendants has been in possession for more than eighteen years before suit. The District Judge, to whom the plaintiffs appealed, considered it essential to have an answer to this issue "What was the true nature of the original grant?" and remanded that issue and two others for findings to be recorded upon by the Court of first instance. In the enquiry which ensued, the plaintiffs produced a sanad which was recorded as Exhibit 72. The Subordinate Judge found that the grant was of an office remunerated by the assignment of certain lands, that the plaintiffs had not proved that they are the heirs of the deceased Dhondo and that they were dispossessed in or about the year 1880. The District Judge differed from the Subordinate Judge on all three issues. He found that the grant was a grant of lands for service rendered and to be rendered not the creation of an office, that the plaintiffs were the next of kin of Dhondo and that there was no final and complete dispossession and no adverse possession by the overlord the inamdar as long as the formal "warsa" enquiry was proceeding because "up to the promulgation of his decision declaring an escheat to himself he was in the position of a stake-holder, if indeed he had ousted the plaintiffs at all, which on the evidence, I do not believe." He reversed the decree of the Court below, and decree the whole claim with costs. The present appeal is brought from this decree and various objections have been urged to his procedure and findings. It was argued that his order framing and referring issues for trial was illegal in as much as the same issues had already been framed and tried. This is correct certainly as to the third issue, and possibly as to the second. It is not correct, however, as to the first which is the most important of all. Admittedly there was some kind of grant of the land and the District Judge was within his discretion in asking for a decision as to its exact nature. We do not, therefore, give much weight to the objection. The sanad, however, which the plaintiffs were thus allowed to import into the case appears to us to have been improperly assumed to be genuine by the District Judge. The Subordinate Judge suspected its genuineness, and he notes the fact of its non-production earlier. Though he has recorded it as an exhibit, he has endorsed on it none of the particulars required by section 141 of the Civil Procedure Code. The District Judge says that he takes it to be genuine, as the defendant has nothing better to show, but it was hardly the duty of the defendant to show anything. It was for the plaintiffs to prove the genuineness of the document. As it purports to be an old document, certain presumptions could be made in regard to it if it were produced from proper custody; but nothing is shown as to where it came from or how it was obtained or by whom it was produced. Upon the point of dispossession again the District Judge seems to have come to a conclusion adverse to the defendants by placing the burden of proof upon the latter instead of upon the plaintiffs. It was the case of the plaintiffs that on Dhondo's death in 1879 their father Govind succeeded and held possession and they too after his death till they were dispossessed in 1888. It lay on the plaintiffs to prove these allegations, to prove that Govind and they after him were in possession of the land, in other words they were bound to prove possession and dispossession within twelve years of suit. If the defendants' allegation is true that the land was resumed in Dhondo's lifetime or at his death, adverse possession would begin to run at once from that time against the plaintiffs and the fact that an enquiry as to who were Dhondo's heirs was started in 1886 and ended in 1887, would not assist the plaintiffs at all. For these reasons we cannot accept the findings of the District Judge, and we frame these issues and refer them to him for trial, viz:—Was the land in suit granted to the plaintiffs' family by the Exhibit 72? Have plaintiffs proved possession by their family and dispossession by the defendants within twelve years of suit? The findings should be certified within two months. It would, we think, be better if the District Judge in his judgments wrote the names of persons in full instead of using initials only.

CENTRAL PROVINCES S. AND W. CO., LD.

THE following report has been submitted to the shareholders of the C. P. Swadeshi Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Nagpur:—

Your directors beg to lay before you for your approval and acceptance a consolidated balance-sheet together with the revenue and profit and loss accounts, for the samvat year ending Ashwin last, *i. e.*, 25th of October 1897. They regret that owing to causes beyond their control, the net earnings of your concern fell much below the average of ordinary years but they are inclined to think that, taking into consideration the exceptionally unfavourable character of the year, the working of your mill for the year under report has not been, on the whole, unsatisfactory. The reason of the decrease is not far to seek. Owing to the prevalence of acute distress all over the country the demand for yarn was very much below the averge of ordinary years, and the result was a rapid and continuous accumulation of stock accompanied by an equally rapid and serious fall in prices of yarn. As compared with the preceding year, the prices of yarn were much lower and the stock in hand much larger. The value of the stock in hand on the last day of the year was Rs. 3,99,083-6-0 against Rs. 3,17,542-14-3 in the year preceding. It will be seen that cotton was got cheaper and there was saving under stores and other heads. But the gain made here was not sufficient to cover the loss due chiefly to low prices, and this would account for the decline in profits. Since the close of the year under report there have been brisk sales and half the stock has been cleared off and it is hoped that with the return of better times better results will follow during the current year. The year's net profits amounted to Rs. 58,531-10-7, and your directors beg to recommend the following appropriation of the same:—(1) To depreciation and renewal fund account Rs. 861-10-7; (2) Bonus to workmen Rs. 400); Dividend to share-holders on the paid up shares at Rs. 30 each or at interest of 0-8-0 p. m. p. m. 57,270-0-0. Out of Rs. 57,270-0-0 available for dividend Rs. 52,830-0-0 will be paid in cash and the balance adjusted against the amount of the shares alloted but not paid up. The payment of dividend will be made as usual on and after the 15th of June next. Small additions to your buildings, machinery and watering arrangments have been made during the year and this will explain the small increase in the amounts of expenditure under each head as shown in the balance-sheet.

The working of the Wardha gins commenced in April last and some quantity of cotton was ginned for your mills. In the current year (1897-98) the gins are in full working order and the results will be noted in the next year's report. This factory will it is hoped prove, in the long run, advantageous to your mills. There have been during the year under report 23 meetings of the Sub-Committee and 8 of the Board and as hiterto to your directors have charged nothing for their remuneration to which they are entitled and they have spared no pains in promoting the welfare of your concern.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TODIVALA ESTATE CASE.

ALLEGED TRUST DEED HELD INVALID.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The judgment in this case concluded as follows:—I visited him frequently as a friend and medical adviser, Shapurji and his family were living with Hormusji towards the end of 1889." When Shapurji was getting up numerous drafts of the trust deed he thought that if Ardesir would turn up he would spoil his little game as Ardesir did do at a later stage, hence he set up Mr. Desa to sue Ardesir and issue warrant in order to keep him out of his way and succeed in his scheme. We have seen Shapurji's position with respect to his father. He was all and everything by way of assistance to his father, his father was solely at his mercy for all his works, and he also held a general power of attorney. Also Hormusji's condition was indeed a miserable one from this complication of diseases and he was entirely dependent on Shapurji and his wife for his personal comforts and for looking after his business. Hormusji though a shrewd man of business did not know Marathi and also he was not an educated man. The other son Ardesir, for whom Hormasji had some regard and affection was kept out of the house by the machinations of Shapurji. Therefore, it is not far fetched to hold that Shapurji had considerable influence over his father. It was urged that Shapurji did not occupy the position of a solicitor to a client with respect of his dealings with Hormusjee, and that there is no case on record of a son having used his undue influence upon his father, but the principle upon which equity will grant relief against persons standing in a fiduciary relation are applied to all variety of relations in which dominion may be exercised by one person over another, Smith vs. Kay, H. L., Cap. 750. In Dent vs. Benet, 4 My and Crp 296, Lord Cottenham observes: "Undoubtedly I will not narrow the rule or run the risk in any degree fettering the exercise of beneficial jurisdiction of this court by any enunciation of the description of persons against whom it ought to be most freely used." In Harvy vs. Mount an elder sister obtained great ascendancy by managing her younger sister's affairs and the deed was set aside. There are many cases in which voluntary deeds were set aside on ground of undue influence independent of any fiduciary relation that amounts to undue influence is a question varying with the circumstances of each particular case, and such facts as non intervention of disinterested persons and independent professional advice the age and likelihood of being imposed upon furnish probable grounds for infering the existance of undue influence and fraud. Hormusji is said to have had independent legal advice, but Shapurji was the intermediary and yet he would have us believe that an old and infirm man like Hormusji suffering from a complication of diseases danced attendance upon two vakils, Mr. Venkatrao denies having seen Hormasji, and Waman Bhat is now dead, and Shapurji could tell any amount of lies with regard to him without any fear of contradiction. Curiously enough the fair copy of the draft prepared by Mr. Venkatrao copied by his clerk is not forthcoming, and none of the drafts prepared by Mr Waman Bhat are forthcoming which is an extraordinary coincident, and no satisfactory explanation is given by Shapurji about this disappearance though any number of manufactured drafts have been produced by him. His co-conspirators Chintopant, the writer of the deed, and Ramchandra Gangadhar Bhat, support him in this statement about a number of drafts prepared by Waman, but this does not amount to much as Ramchandra Bhat has a large state dependent upon the result of this case and he has been actually supplying the sinews of war. In the case of Manigowry vs. Narandas Calliandas, I L R Bo., p. every thing was done legally under an advice and they had not played tricks like Shapurji has in this case and yet the deed was set aside. Manekram trusted Narandas, Hormusji trusted Shapurji, and he and Chinto had taken particular care to say that any number of drafts, fair copies and engrossments were left with Hormusji for a very long period of time in order to overcome the difficulty which the defendant Narandas was unable to surmount. Shapurji in addition to this has "got up" drafts in Hormusji's own handwriting. In that case the Chief justice observed: did the settler in this case understand the effect of his acts. The fact remains undisputed that the legal effect of executing such a trust deed was not explained to the settler. The burden of proof is on the plaintiffs in this case as they urge that there is no power of Revocation in this deed, and they must show that Hormusji understood the effect of this settlement and its finality. This they have not done and, therefore, I hold that the settlement cannot stand. The clause 21 in the deed denuding Hormusji of all his moveable, immoveable and after-acquired property was not even read to Hormusji. According to Shapurji's statement on oath Venkarao took notes of instructions given by Hormusji, which Venkatrao was not called upon to produce and they are not forthcoming. The draft prepared after consultation between Mr. Venkatrao and Wamanrao is also not forthcoming. Chintapant, the writer of the deed, says: "7 or 8 years ago Wamanrao gave me a copy of the trust deed made in his own handwriting to be fairly copied and read to Hormusji which was left with Hormusji at his request. After this I made another copy as altered by Wamanrao. I then made a new copy, and I was told to note alterations suggested by Hormusji on a separate piece of paper, which I did. The whole of the draft shown to me is in my handwriting, except the last portion of para 20 and the portion following the same. Hormusji gave me money for purchasing stamps. I wrote the engrossment at my house. I took it to Hormusji and read it to him. I have not with me Wamanrao's drafts, I gave it to Shapurji, I mean I gave it to Hormusjee (truth is ever first on the lips). I never saw the drafts again. In the drafts alterations were some times in the writing of Waman and sometimes in another man's writing, but not in Hormusjee's writing. I engrossed the deed from the 5th draft, which was picked up from the ground in Waman's house. Waman gave money for stamps on which I engrossed the deed, showed the same to Wamanrao, and then gave it to Hormusjee with the 5th drafts. I then saw the engrossment a month after that date. All drafts except the one now in court remained with Hormasji. I gave the draft now in court 7 or 8 months after the registration of the deed to Shapurji. I got Rs. 10 for by trouble." A miserable feature in this deposition is the entire absence of Shapurji excepting one slip the witness had involuntarily made and corrected. Both Hormasji and Waman Bhat being dead there being no one to contradict him he is open to lie to his heart's content. The noticable feature of this deposition is that all the drafts were kept by Hormusji and that he paid for the stamp, then again says Wamanrao paid for the stamp, and the statement of his having picked up the last draft from the floor in Waman's house is too delicious. Also the statement of witness as to the alteration at page 1 being in Waman's writing is a palpable falsehood as Mr. Venkatrao says it is his own handwriting. I clearly see that the reason the witness retained the draft of the dirty work he had done for Shapurji for so many months was to enable him to get the best possible remuneration from him for such honourable services. Shapurji's own statement about the way in which he secured this draft and how the deed was made is different. He says he went with the draft copy made by Venkatrao's clerk to Bhat, who kept it and said he will see Hormusji on the subject. Then Bhat sent Chintopant with instructions, sometimes Hormusji went personally to Bhat alone. Finally a Marathi draft was brought in November 1889 by Chintopant, and my farther asked me to translate the same in his presence in Guzrathi. I made the translation, omitting parcels of the property. My father then gave me the draft to be taken to Venkatrao. My father made notes on the translation, and these additions were inserted by Chintopant in the new draft. My father and Chintopant talked separately. The idea of Hormusji prefering hint to Shapurji is ridiculous. I see Chinto every day in court. The object of producing the draft and the Guzratti translation is to show that the deed was explained to my father before it was executed. There is no draft nor translation of the concluding portion of para 20 and the whole of para 21 of the deed. I can give no reason why the deed was not made in Guzratti. Then he says it was to save Rs. 10 for translation. Chinto gave the draft to me a few days after the deed was registered. But Chinto deposes he gave it 7 or 8 months after the registration. Shapurji has in this case produced small scraps of papers in Hormusji's writing in pencil and yet all the drafts and various memoes made in connection with an important matter like the present deed are not forthcoming. If Bhat came to Hormusjee and then Hormusjee went to Bhat often in connection with this deed where was the necessity of Chinto coming so often to Hormusjis. The whole thing could have been settled in one or two interviews. This is simply got up to show that the whole thing was made with great deliberation. The whole thing has been overdone. Ramchandra, nephew of Waman, says Hormusji came to Waman 7 or 8 times in connection with his trust deed, and he paid particular attention to what was going on at some of these interviews, and he has advanced large sums of money to Shapurji for the purposes of carrying on the litigation, and undoubtedly he supports him by giving evidence for his own safety. It is impossible to believe Hormusji could have sterred out of his house to go to Waman without his shadow Shapurji. He did not go even once to Venkatrao, not even to give his first instructions. It has been proved from the fact of Shapurji having made a Guzratti translation of the Marathi deed that Hormusji did not understand the Marathi language fully well and it is a matter of surprise that he should have preferred Waman Bhat as his adviser who did not know Guzratti, for the preparation of a deed settling his property worth more than two lacks of rupees and, strangely enough Waman employed Chinto in preference to his own clerks to go and do the work of his rich client. Another important fact in this case is that in the Guzrathi translation the denuding clauses are omitted and the drafts and engrossment though made admittedly in November 1889 are all dated January 1890. Also before executing the deed of Revocation Hormusji taxed Shapurji with treachery and he meekly submitted to his father's reproaches and did not produce the drafts to him which he now puts forward in his own justification. One of the letters show that Hormusji, in spite of Waman's advice could do nothing without the consent and help of Shapurji which hankering shows the great influence he had upon his father. The six drafts produced to show that Hormusji knew full well what he was doing are not proved to be in his writing. The chief witness to prove them is Shapurji and he cannot be relied upon. His brother Ardesir positively swears that they are forged. The evidence of witness Dorabji, a Mobed, can have no value as he has admitted that he did not see Hormusji write and he can speak about the writing by comparison. He is not an expert and had no correspondence with Hormusji. Witness Pallanji Kanjibhoy was more cautious and his evidence is not reliable as he failed to recognise Hormusji's genuine signatures on rent bills. Shapurji did not also produce these drafts to Hormusji when he was called upon to do so, and knowing the sensitive nature of Shapurji for it is admitted that he prosecuted his brother Ardesir for defamation wherein he failed and if these alleged drafts were in his possession while Hormusji was making wholesale charges against Shapurji he would not have failed to produce these papers either to Hormusji or to his friends to satisfy them about his honesty. The fact is clearly proved that Hormusji had prepared a Guzrathi draft which was the basis of the deed now relied upon, and as the deed materially differed from his draft he asked Shapurji to produce this, which was not done. When the Marathi draft was brought by Shapurji to Venkatrao for approval it did not contain the denuding clauses, and he took this draft to him to create evidence and read a portion to him and probably complained about the allegations made against him and induced him to strike it off, without allowing even Venkatrao to see the whole draft. Shapurji also cleverly introduced at the fag end of a clause the senseless words "power to increase and decrease" to cheat the old man, and also introduced a high sounding word "Mukhtyar" with the same object as he was aware that Hormusji was always anxious to preserve a power of disposition over his property during his lifetime. Ardesir swears that Hormusji enumerated several omissions in the Marathi deed, and said that his father was the last person to denude it himself. He also swears that the five account-books are fabricated and he did not see these books while he lived with Hormusji. His father gave no pay to Shapurji or Pestonji or to himself. Hormusji had no cash, he borrowed small sums frequently and shows entries to support his statement. He further states Chintopant is a tout. I see him in court every day. Sorabji Shapurji Kapadia, the trustee, is a pauper and a brother-in-law of Shapurji. After the deed Hormusji dealt with the property as owner wherein he took and passed rent notes as owner, spent the income of the trust property as he liked, filed suits as owner, used the produce of fields, and occupied a large bungalow, negotiated to sell property, offered to pay my debts and compromise with Sapurji's creditors, whereas there was no means left in his hands to do so in accordance with the deed. Even if the deed was made in Guzrathi Hormusji could not have understood the nature and effect of it unless the same was explained to him. Waman Bhat was a shrewd lawer, and if he had made the deed he would not have advanced money to Hormusji after the date of the deed, and his nephew admits his uncle told him that "Hormusji had much property and there was no harm in lending money to him." If Waman was the author of the deed and a trustee he was fully aware that Hormusji had nothing left for himself. From the view I have taken I find that even if the deed had a power of Revocation then it was also bad at law as it was obtained by trickery and undue influence of Shapurji. The evidence created by Shapurji after the execution of the deed would not avail him as he was still acting under the same influence. The defendants have produced ample evidence to show that Hormusji dealt with the property in exactly in the same way as he did before the execution of the deed. In fact, Hormusji was not undeceived until Ardesir turned up and explained the effect of the deed to his father as Pestonji, the son of Shapurji, is a recipent of the gift, obtained through the tainted source he cannot take it. In the interest of fair play and common justice I do not see why Shapurjee should be allowed to swallow up the whole of his father's estate to the exclusion of his brother and sisters and their children. From the view I have taken I need not go into other questions. All I say is that the deed of settlement is one which will not be enforced by a court of equity. As regards costs there is no doubt that Shapurji is the prime mover in this case, and it is nothing but right that he should bear all the costs of the other defendants along with the plaintiffs. For these reasons I dismiss the suit. All costs of the defendants other than Shapurji on plaintiffs and Shapurji. The plaintiffs and Shapurji are to bear their own costs.

THE SUICIDE OF LIEUT. GREEN.

RECALL OF LIEUT.-COL. TIDY.

OUR readers will have seen the notice a few days ago to the effect that the Lient.-Col. Tidy had given over charge of the regiment to Major Jackson and gone on leave preparatory to retirement. The fact is that he has been peremptorily recalled by the Commander-in-chief in consequence of his alleged remissness in the affair of Lieut. Green, which ended in the latter's suicide. Particulars of that case were laid before our readers at the time, and it will be remembered that Col. Tidy was very kind to Lieut. Green personally when he had to intimate to him that unless his Mess account was settled he could no longer use his privilege of membership of the Mess. Unfortunate as that affair undoubtedly was, no one expected that the Horse Guards would take so extreme a view of the case as they now appear to have done, and would remove Col. Tidy from the command of his Regiment in the most sudden and arbitrary way. We can only suppose that the facts of the case have not been properly represented to them, and we hope that Col. Tidy will be able, when at home, to prove to the Military authorities that they have been too hasty in their action. Whether he will be able to secure the cancellation of the order for his recall, involving as that does serve pecuniary loss to him, we do not know; but, if he is able to bring to bear such influence upon the case as has probably been exercised against him, we should hope it may be possible. At all events, the sympathies of the whole civil community, of the officers of his regiment, and of the rank and file, are entirely with him at this time.

A farewell dinner in the Officers' Mess was held last night in his honour, when all the fifteen officers of the Regiment in Colombo were present and also Col. Savage, R.E., Major Rigg, R.A., and Lieutenants Cameron, Grose, and Sedgwick, of the R. A. Major Jackson, who temporarily takes over the command of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in Colombo, while Col. Tidy is on leave, presided, and after submitting the toast of the Queen, he went on to propose the health of Col. Tidy. He made a brief speech, laying stress upon the interest the Colonel had always taken in the games of the Regiment. He had played hockey, football, cricket, and polo for the Regiment. In polo it will be remembered that Col. Tidy at one time captained the famous 54th team, and helped them to win the regimental tournament in India.

The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm, all the officers standing on their chairs, with right foot on the table, and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow" and "Auld Lang Syne," while ringing cheers were given for the Colonel, his wife, and family.

In the course of his reply, Colonel Tidy said he had been thirty years in the Army. He was transferred to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in April, 1886, joining it in Afghanistan. He took command some months before it came to Ceylon, and he completed his three years' command next July. He went on to say that he had been greatly touched at the sympathy he had received from every body, both in and out of the Regiment in Colombo. His father had been in the Army before him, and he had been the whole of his life connected with Tommy Atkins, and, of course, he felt greatly having to sever his connection with the Regiment. He thanked everybody for the feeling they had shown in parting with him.

After dinner, the officers carried Colonel Tidy out on their shoulders, and walked round and round the band with him, while they played the Regimental March.

This afternoon Colonel and Mrs. Tidy and the Misses Tidy were drawn from their bungalow to the jetty in a waggonette by the warrant officers and sergeants of the Regiment, followed by the whole of the officers and a large number of men. At the jetty almost the whole of the Lancashire Regiment seemed to have congregated. As Colonel and Mrs. Tidy, and their two children entered the boat that was to take them to the s. s. Katoria, three hearty cheers rent the air. Col. Tidy shook hands and received the hearty good wishes of all the officers, Col. Ward being the last on shore to say good-bye to him, while Major Horniblow accompanied him in the boat. As they left, the band of the Regiment played "Auld Lang Syne," and there was much waving of handkerchiefs from the jetty. Capt. and Mrs. Wylde Brown and Captain Humphreys followed in another boat to see the Colonel on board, and the soldiers mostly ran round the breakwater, where the drums and fifes were stationed, to give him a last farewell as he went round the corner in the Katoria. Among the civilians who were present at the leave-taking on the jetty were Mr. H. L. Crawford and Mr. W. E. Mitchell.—*Times of Ceylon*, (March 28).

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd April 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	2	2	52 p.m.	28	44
Teheran	3	12	4 p.m.	—	11
Suez	3	1	5 p.m.	—	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 3rd April 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
rom Calcutta	0	36	—	6
" Karachi	0	23	—	5
" Madras	0	52	—	3

PROPOSED NEW ROAD AT SION.

THE Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality has reported to the Municipal Commissioner as follows:—

The petition from Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and others is for the construction of a road from the Sion Main Road to the Lady Jamsetjee Road, crossing the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the former at the Matoonga temporary station and the latter at the point where the petitioners state the B. B. and C. I. Railway are about to construct a new station.

The petition from Mr. G. M. Pitale and others is for the same road, but more especially that part of it which lies between the Lady Jamsetjee Road and and the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The fact is that the residents of Matoonga and the adjoining villages are interested in that portion of the road which lies between the Matoonga-Sion Road and the G. I. P. Railway and in like manner the inhabitants of Middle Mahim are desirous of having a road connecting the Lady Jamsetjee Road with the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

It is since the year 1890 that the line of a road coloured red on the accompanying tracing from the Matoonga-Sion Road to the present temporary station at Matunga, was laid down and preparations were being made for the purchase of the ground for the construction of that road; but it having been found that certain speculators had purchased a few plots of ground in the hope of exacting high prices from the Municipality, it was considered advisable to abandon that line and in its stead a new line of road coloured blue on the accompanying plan was laid down in 1892 from a point about 1,000 feet northward of the present temporary station at Matoonga on the G.I.P. Railway to the Matoonga-Sion Road at its junction with the new Tansa pipe line Road (now called Vincent Road) connecting the Sion Road with the Dadar Road.

Several plots of land coloured black have already been purchased for this road, but the land subsequently purchased by the G. I. P. Railway for their new station being 1,000 feet southwards of the road as stated above, it has now become necessary to consider the realignment of the road.

It seems to me that under the present circumstances the best line for a new road would be that shown in yellow colour on the accompanying plan from the Sion Road to the Matoonga Station. The remainder of the line to remain as at present marked in red on the plan from the Matoonga Station to the Lady Jamsetji Road.

It is unnecessary for the Executive Engineer to state that the construction of a direct road from the Sion-Matoonga Road crossing the two railways to the Lady Jamsetji Road would open out a vast expanse of land at present unoccupied by buildings for building purposes. At the same time the undersigned may point out that there are other equally important lines of road sanctioned several years ago by the Corporation which have not yet been constructed for want of funds. If the Corporation are of opinion that the line of road now under consideration is of such importance that it should be undertaken at once and if they approve of the altered line as shown in yellow and are prepared to provide the necessary funds for the purchase of the land and the construction of the road, necessary plans and estimates will be submitted for their consideration.

For the survey and estimate of this line of road a small establishment will be required for about two months at a cost of Rs. 200 to which the Corporation may be requested to accord their sanction.

With regard to the request made by Mr. Pitale and his co-petitioners that in the event of the Corporation not being prepared to sanction the immediate construction of the road from the Lady Jamsetji Road to the B.B. & C. I. Railway the existing "gavan" should be repaired and metalled; it may be stated that this "gavan" is not a public street, and the Municipality cannot devote funds for repairing or putting in order that road, but if the owners of the land abutting on the "gavan" will level, metal, drain and provide the necessary means of lighting it, the Municipality will take possession of it, declare it as a public road, and maintain it thereafter.

In forwarding the report to the Corporation the Commissioner says that the cost will be Rs. 1,15,000, and he leaves it to the Corporation to decide whether having regard to the present state of Municipal finances it is desirable to incur such heavy expenditure.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

THE Municipal Commissioner has written to the Corporation a letter on this subject in which he says:—

I have the honour to invite the attention of the Corporation to their Resolution No. 2680, of 18th June 1896, and to point out certain difficulties which have been felt by the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, in carrying out the street portions of house drainage connection in conformity with that resolution.

I believe I am correct in assuming that one point, if not the greatest, which weighed with the Corporation in passsing that resolution, was that the cost of house drainage connections might in a certain sense be equalized to house-owners, that is to say, that the expense to one set of house-owners should not be increased and the expense to another set of house-owners should not be diminished by the position of the sewer in any given streets, that, in fact, each house-owner should start his work on an equality with others, and that any excess or diminution in cost should be solely dependent upon the conditions obtaining within the house-owner's own premises.

I believe too that the mind of the Corporation when passing the resolution was directed to merely the two ordinary and general forms of house drainage connections, viz., (a) a connection by means of a house-gully abutting to the street; and (b) a connection through a compound, but there are other forms which, though not general, are by no means of infrequent occurrence.

For the purpose of ready reference I quote that part of the resolution to which my letter refers. It is as follows:—

"That, in having a house connection made, all that part of the work which is done on any public road, street, lane or ground, vested in the Municipality shall be carried out by the Municipality at their own cost, and the Corporation will be prepared to provide funds for defraying the expenditure thus incurred in the same way as provided for the general drainage works in the city."

The first difficulty which presents itself is the case of a down-take pipe, vent-pipe and such like on the face of a building immediatly abutting to the frontage line of a public street.

It is obvious that, strictly speaking, such pipes would be on and over a public street, and as such should, according to the resolution, be provided by the Municipality at their own cost.

I do not, however, for a moment imagine that the Corporation intended that the cost of such pipes should be borne by the municipal fund.

Another case of difficulty is one in which buried gully-traps are required where nahanis or water closets discharge on the road side, and in this case also I imagine that the Corporation did not intend that the municipal fund should bear the cost of such gully-traps and the ventpipes, covering plates, and gratings in connection with them.

A further case of difficulty, is that of a house abutting on a street but having no house-gully, in which case an inspection-chamber has to be provided on the road together with an intercepting sewer trap or siphon, a vent-pipe and an inlet air-pipe with a mica-flap. I think the Corporation will agree with me that such appliances as these being in the nature of house drainage fittings should be provided by the house-owners themselves.

Yet another case of difficulty is one in which private streets or lanes have been sewered by the Corporation at municipal expense.

I think in all such cases the branch pipe drains across the streets should be laid at the cost of the Municipality as in the case of public streets.

If the Corporation concur in the views I have expressed above, then it seems to me that certain exceptions should be made.

One of such exception is the case of an inspection-chamber with an intercepting sewer-trap on the road and a vent-pipe and an inlet air-pipe with a mica flap against the wall of a house, such; arrangement being made to save the Municipality the cost of more than one connection with the municipal sewer. Seeing the purpose for which the inspection-chamber and its accessories are to be provided, I consider that the expense should be borne by the municipal fund.

The other exception is the case of two traps being required for the connection of a nahani or water-closet discharging on the road side as under the Shone and Ault system of sewer ventilation carried out in Colaba. I think that in all such cases the Corporation should provide (in addition to the 6" pipe branch across the streets) a running siphon and also a stoneware junction for the vent-pipe leaving the house-owner to provide the guly-trap, the vent-pipe, and in fact everything else required.

Mr Snow then suggests that in case the Corporation agree with his views on the subject that portion of the Resolution of the 18th June 1896, which he has quoted should be rescinded and that a resolution embodying his recommendations be passed in substitution for it.

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ELEPHANT SHOOTING IN CEYLON.

BARON and Baroness Von Veltheim are now in Colombo, having just returned from a very successful five week's shooting trip in the Southern Province The Baron came out from Germany seven or eight weeks ago to get some elephant shooting in Ceylon and his wife accompained him, not to shoot but to see the sport. Upon arriving here the Baron was very disappointed to hear that he would only be able to get a license to shoot one elephant, but he has made the most of his opportunities for sport with buffaloes and other game, and says he is delighted with the success of his trip. In order that he and his wife might be as comfortable as possible, he brought with him from the Fatherland a commodious and exceedingly well equipped camping tent, and he says he found this greatly conducive to comfort, while it added very much to the enjoyment of the trip. They went by train to Matara, and then took coach to Hambantota, whence they proceeded into the jungle by bullock cart; accompanied by Bona Appu as shikari. In this way they proceeded to the Yala river.—as the Baron calls the Kataragam ganga, and went along it. The Baron was naturally very keen on bagging his first elephant, but as luck had it he shot it in a very tame way. He and his wife started for a little walk early in the afternoon at a spot near the banks of the Kataram ganga, and saw a large bull elephant facing them, and peering about to see what their tent was. Before the animal had time to turn, or to display any tactics at all, the Baron had shot him between the trunk and the eye. He was not more than ten yards distant, and the elephant dropped dead immediately. He did not seem to belong to a herd, but was by himself; yet the Baron says he was not a rogue elephant. The rifle used by the sportsman was a German Army rifle, and the elephant was killed first shot. This was the second elephant the Baron had seen. The first one he came across was also a fine large animal, and he had a shot at it. He must have hit it, for it ran screaming away, but he could not get up to it to have another shot. After this they saw elephants nearly every day, and had to make fires and keep up a great noise at night to frighten them away. The Baron says if he had had more licenses he could have shot ever so many. The elephant he killed, he could hardly help shooting as they were so close and came upon it so suddenly. During the rest of his stay in the jungle, however, he found excellent sport and shot two buaffaloes, two elk, several spotted deer, a number of wild pigs, birds, and other animals.—*Times of Ceylon.*

IN PRAISE OF PREVARICATION.

THE human race is continually searching after one thing or another. There is no rest, no repose, about the average man; he is for ever either fussing himself over perpetual motion, the value of which, when found, would be hard to determine, or the philosopher's stone, which certainly would be a desirable acquisition, or the source of the Nile, or, save the mark! some smudged and obliterated stamp from China or Peru. This passion for research, this "cacoethes quærendi," is all very well when it affects no one but the party who is principally concerned; the eager inquirer, however, sometimes marks down for his goal a quarry in pursuit of which he very seriously inconveniences his inoffensive neighbour. Many instances of this class of earnest faddist might be cited, but by far the worst of the class, the most self-righteous, tiresome, and edgy is the systematic searcher after truth. The mere act of searching for truth would not at first sight seem such a very heinous offence, but the careful observer will note with horror and dismay that the persistent truth pursuer is, sooner or later, sure to develop the keenest and most obtrusive nose for a lie. From a simple-minded, honest-hearted truth tracker, the wretched creature quickly and surely degenerates into a mere, meddlesome, mischievous lie, hunter. Aristophanes invented an adjective to describe this ancient and modern product; it is a long Greek word, but it describes him; which being interpreted, is: "early prowling base-informing sad-litigious plaguey." All classes of the community suffer from the lie-hunter; statesman, poet, journalist, greengrocer all know and fear him. It is he who, in smoking-room or salon, will chip uninvited into a casual conversation and ask the luckless conversationalist to verify his statements with chapter and verse, he will point out discrepancies immaterial to the point in some favourite and amusing anecdote, he will stop in the street and challenge with soul-searching doubts the remark that it is a "Fine" day. This monstrosity has developed nothing but memory, his mind knows no humour, modesty, nor discretion; it has become one hideous and tabulated accumulation of dry statistics. The wretch, however, wears no distinctive badge of his loathsome trade. He slinks into the most genial company of ornamental prevaricators, and routs one after another with a cruel wantonness that would justify a hundred homicides. He picks you up in your quotations if you change a mere yet for a "but," and he nags all till he has silenced converse, and turned the smiling universe into a heart-breaking waste of desolation. Then, like the monarch of old, bitterly the sufferer cries, but cries in vain, for sturdy knights to rid him of the turbulent churl.

Truth, no doubt, is all very well in its place, and now and then, but only a spring use should be made of it as a rule. There should be no waste. Only those should be allowed to handle it who can use it with discretion, and who will ladle it out with caution. Truth should be always spoken in dead or foreign language; no home truths should be for a moment tolerated. What a happy land this England of ours would be if only it were not so wedded to the bare, cold, tedious truth! How much happier the agricultural classes would be if statesmen, even where they can give no actual assistance, would only hold out a few alluring promises. A poor fellow might have sweet dreams o' nights for weeks together if some statesman would only dangle before his eyes, say, a little freehold property and a head or two of cattle; but, no, the statesman and Parliamentary hand cannot be persuaded to deviate by a single hair's breadth from the rigid line of fact, so the poor toiler plods on, undazzled, unelated. Again, suppose, for thier own good purposes, our Government have thought right to make a hasty dash for the back seats, and to adhere to them with the tenacity of many limpets, why for all that should our great journal blurt out the fact for our humiliation, when, by a few deft scratches of the pen the able gentleman, the leaderwriter, might easily make it appear that no back seat had ever in any circumstances been occupied by Britain, and that the nose of the lion had never been pulled out of any hole into which it had once been inserted? Why, oh! why do not our cricketers and their partisans in the Antipodes give some fancy reason for their continual defeat at the hands of the "Cornstalks." Why do they keep on saying so bluntly that they are not as good as their rivals, when they might so easily cable over abuse, of the sun, or the ground, or the climate. This self-abasement of their's that filters through the cables of the Eastern Telegraph Company is more than preposterous, it is almost indecent!

This itch for truth, too, is the ruin of the English trade. There is too much of it, it becomes obtrusive. It is natural and proper that a shopkeeper should have his yearly, or half-yearly, or even quarter-of-a-yearly sale; it is equally right and proper that he should exhibit articles with two prices on them, one the sale price, the other purporting to be the original; but is it right or proper, is it even human, that he should shuffle round, explaining to prospective buyers that his assistants were engaged till a late hour the previous night in raising the "plain figures" so that when reduced all articles should retain their ordinary retail prices? This out-spokenness is carried too far; the retail tradesmen should have too much dignity to descend to these sordid details of the ordinary tricks of his trade. In this unhappy age no sort of trivial deceit is permitted. Ladies, even, when they rouge, lay the colour on so palpably that they do not deceive the merest infant in arms; their toupees, too, are miracles of candour. Our actors, for the most part, are bitten by this craze for truth, and when they tread the boards leave no doubt in any-one's mind, but seem to say by every gesture, "Please take notice, I am only acting, you must not think that this is real; or that I am, or feel the part I am playing. I would not be so deceitful!" The spectator is reminded of the device of the excellent Bottom, by which the player who played the lion should say, Ladies—or Fair Ladies—I would request you, or—I would entreat you—not to fear, not to tremble: my life for yours. If you think I come hither as a lion, it were pity of my life. No. I am no such thing; I am a man as other men are." The player of to-day may not go quite as far as that, probably the playwright would not permit it, but he lets there be no mistake about it that he is acting, and the more of an amateur he is the more he insists on the fact.

What a craving too for the simple truth and nothing but the truth is noticeable in the latterday edvertising agent. In days of yore it was amusing to note the departure from the absolute fact that occurred in everyday advertisements; the discrepancies between the puff and the article, between the sample and the bulk; but now, "Oh, dear no!" as the admirable Dick Phenyl was once wont to say. An assortment of bare facts borne out by the irrefragable witness of unsolicited testimonial, often lavishly embellished with beautifully-executed engravings, is substituted for the bombastic bellow of the ancient advertiser, and the bogus company promoter has absolutely ceased to exist!

It is time to revert to the happy old days when art and romance, both quite opposed to the harsh truth as expounded by the precisionist, were thought worthy of admiration and remuneration, when the lie-hunter was as yet incarnate, and when no one by any possible chance spoke the truth if he could find anything else to say.—*Globe.*

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

AT last the first clean week-end has arrived, and all the world has turned out on wheels, and in the height of last year's season, was there a greater concourse of wheelmen at the favourite resorts and along the familiar main roads than on Sunday last. New riders, scarcely out of their leading strings, old riders, out for their first trip for 98; scorchers with high gears, faddists trying to coast on gradients that hardly fell at all, and jugginses walking up every little hill. All types were about in abundant profusion, and the daily evidence one sees of recruits learning in lanes and bye roads, shows that 1898 is not going to be a season behind its forerunner in the popularity of the pastime.

The two associations which watch over cycling in this country—the National Cyclists' Union and the Cyclists' Touring Club, are very jealous of each other, and their respective organs are brimming with attacks and counter-attacks, and their claims to be each the chief agent for good in every public matter, are rather amusing. For example, a small seaside place in Devonshire, in seeking to obtain sanction from Parliament for a scheme of improvement, added a clause to enable them to regulate the pace of cyclists in the town. This was, of course, in excess of the powers of a local authority, and the clause was deleted. The N. C.U, reports that they effected this. So does the *Gazette* of the Touring Club. In this way both bodies overlap in many of their functions, but are far too jealously bitter to join hands in any work, however good for the wheeling community.

The C.T.C. appeals to the touring cyclist, whilst the chief object of the older organization is to organize and control competitive cycling, a branch of the sport which absorbs an enormous share of Union activity. The C.T.C. is financially the stronger, its resources being reckoned by the thousand, compared to the Union's hundreds. In 1897, the Touring Club's yearly profit was considerable over £5,000, and the Club also possesses a big reserve. In consideration of its financial prosperity, the Club is now issuing its handbook free, and contemplating a reduction in the price of its road books, thus further increasing the advantage of membership.

The Union has interested itself in securing justice for a cyclist, who was run down near Liverpool by the driver of a waggonette. There had been a picnic, and the excursionists had returned, and quitted the carriages which conveyed them home. Then the drivers of the empty vehicles indulged in an impromptu race to the stables, and occupied so much of the road, and careered along in so reckless a manner that one wheel spilled a cyclist who was endeavouring to pass, smashed his machine, ran over his leg, and lamed him for life. He was awarded £125, the only defence being a false allegation that the cyclist was intoxicated.

Road hogs of this type are a source of immense danger to wheelmen, as they drive wantonly, knowing their superior weight and the massiveness of their conveyances, will bring them off victorious in any encounter with a delicately-mounted cyclist. The reckless cyclist is innocence personified, compared with the car less manipulator of reins, and yet we find a nobleman like Lord Moncrieff, writing of scorching cyclists in a sporting magazine as "convicts," and suggested that they shall be chased and horse-whipped, and forcibly upset from their machines.

Although military cycling receives no Government encouragement, it prospers in a mild and unofficial sort of way. Lord Wolseley, some few years ago, gave a Challenge Cup for competition amongst cyclist volunteers, and now the races for it are to be divided into Northern and Southern sections for two trophies, so as further to promote local interest in these road sides. The accomplishment of the fast times for a hundred miles of road of an ordinary character by previous volunteer teams, has proved once for all the value of the cycle for speedy military manoeuvres in a county where decent roads prevail. On a road the wheel beats the horse, but in open country, the cyclist is of less value than infantry. Still the use of cyclists in war is being recognized by nearly all European governments except our own.

Birmingham has recently taken a step in the right direction by removing the prohibition attending the use of the city parks by cyclists. Every disability of the wheelman will go in time, and we welcome even the withdrawal of so small a hardship as this. We cyclists are jealous of our privileges, and lately, where a certain halfpenny toll on a bridge in Newcastle, was announced to be raised to a penny, the wheelmen were up in arms, and a strong deputation succeeded in resisting the surcharge. It is the principle in these things that has to be upheld. We fight for rights, not the odd halfpenny, and in England all wheelmen are congratulating French cyclists on having got rid of half their annual tax, and their being let off with a yearly payment of six francs only.

The custom of giving yearly "feeds" to road menders is not a very prevalent one, but it is a special feature on the famous Ripley Road, and is fostered by the energetic action of the Bath Road Club. Their third divisional supper was held last week, and the repairers of the road were hospitably fed and entertained, and sent home with tobacco for themselves, and tea for the "missus," and each of these men will have a kindly remembrance for cyclists for the rest of the year, and not leave the serrated flint, or unswept hedge trimmings by the roadside to the detriment of the wheelmen's comfort.

A brake that is badly adjusted is worse than no brake at all. On examining a new machine belonging to a lady friend one day this week, I pointed out that she could pull her brake lever close up to the handle-bar, and yet the brake was scarcely on at all, and it was afterwards explained for my benefit by the lady's husband that he had purposely so adjusted it to save risk of injury to the tyres! Of course the brake would have proved a delusive snare had any emergency arisen. A spoon brake must be so adjusted that when off it is quite clear, but that when on there is a reserve of power for harder application. This reserve should not be called upon except in extreme necessity. Then put down the brake hard and save your neck even if you do spoil your tyres.

Candles for carriage lamps are familiar objects, but their use for cycles has not hitherto proved a very great success. A lamp of this nature has been introduced by a Danish inventor which answers its purpose as far as it goes; but the light yielded is rather below the average of a medium-sized oil lamp and obviously, therefore, not comparable to the brilliance of acetylene. But it has advantages. It is free from smoke and devoid of smell. It is extremely light and cheap to buy and to maintain. The arrangement of ventilation prevents it from blowing out, and the wax is of a selected composition that does not melt too readily or sputter. For town riding or use on fairly light nights when the law has to be obeyed but no great radience is required the candle lamp is perfectly efficient and satisfactory.

Women cyclists should be especially careful to take note of any noise in the neighbourhood of the back wheel. The cords and hooks of the modern dress-guard are apt to come loose, and may inflict serious damage upon a cover before any mischief is suspected. Very often the slight clicking noise which accompanies the mischief may be audiable while the machine is being ridden. It is well to give the back wheel a good spinning round every time the machine is being ridden. It is well to give the back wheel a good spinning round every time the machine is cleaned and listen for noises. Apart from the dressguard altogether, the sound of grit in the bearings may be detected by this test. If the bicycle is placed upside down for purposes of cleaning, the owner need not be alarmed at clicking in the chain; the reversing of the machine often causes this, and it disappears when the machine is returned to its ordinary position.

The first open face for 1898, held recently at the People's Palace, has been placed to credit of the Dunlops. A. G. Reynolds having been successful in winning the ½ mile Amateur handicap on this celebrated make of tyre.

This is the age of guarantees! Yet it would be impossible to find a more liberal guarantee than that recently given by the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., with respect to the Dunlop Welch Rim. Briefly, the Co. fully guarantee each rim against damage or breakage; in fact they willingly undertake to replace any rim no matter from whatsoever cause it may be broken or injured.

All cyclists should possess the little booklet, "All about Dunlop tyres for 1898. It will be forwarded post free on receipt of name and address from any of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co's. depots. It is handsomely got up, and appeals to all cyclists, whether they are riders of the celebrated tyres or not, therefore those who have not received one of these booklets should send at once for a copy.

The chief reasons of the popularity of the Dunlop tyre are the extreme care taken in its manufacture and the careful selection of absolutely the best materials to be used in its construction. It is obvious that to use the best materals in the manufacture of a tyre would without the necessary experience, result in an imperfectly made article, and with an experience dating from 1888 and a perfect knowledge of the requirements of to-day, there is little cause for wonder that the Dunlop continues to hold the pride of place far above its competitors.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell or most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macrae, 1,664 tons, Captain W Elliott, sailed on Saturday last, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Rudeshiemer, 1,794 tons, Captain H. Sandsted, sailed on Saturday last, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Moulmein, (22nd March,) with a general cargo of timber and rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons. Captain J W Stafford, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Maulmein, 20th March, with a cargo of rice.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaia, 1,173 tons, Captain O. de Petris, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karrachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers;—Dr Budroodin Lukmani, Surgeon-Captain Jackson, Mr O Roberts, and 65 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 2,306 tons, Captain C Rayward, sailed on Saturday last, for Hull, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Wilcocks, Mis Scott, and boy, Mrs Dent, and 2 children, Mr Gilson and one deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 985 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed on 2nd instant for Calcutta, via Coast, ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Hunter, Mr Gordon, Mr Martin, Mr F W Lawrence, two Misses Brown Calchpool and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from Karachi, (31st March,) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sister Octavia, Dr and Mrs Turkhud, Mr J C Wood, Mr Vanmalee Roopchund, and friend, and 25 deck.

THE Knight Line s s Kt Bachelor, 4,091 tons, Captain C Fraggatt, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Harris, and infant, Mr R F Hill, Captain and Mrs T B Wood, Captain Waghorn, and Mrs Waghorn and three children, Mrs Hill, Miss Collins and child.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 2

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
D	Radley	1981	Tallock	Hamburg	2 4	Bo Co
H & J	Bq Parvady	458	Jungbam	Mauritius	4-4	V Ebrsham
L	Sairunji	547	Ahmed			S & Co
N	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliott	Marseilles	2-4	F M & Co
P	Trelyon	1990	Bake	Trieste		W & A G & Co
Q	Bq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	2-4	H S Sidick
R	Kirkfield	2290	Gibson	Marseilles	14-4	W&AG&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	Arabia	2331	Read	Liverpool	10-4	W&AG&Co
6	Istrar	2978	McKay	Antwerp	6-4	E B & Co
8	M Valarie	2643	Mitis	Trieste		A L S N Co
9	Fitzpatrick	2627	Greggans	London	6-4	W&AG&Co
15	Assyria	[illegible]70	Rothwell	Karachi		M M & Co
16	Courland	700	Lenton	Natal		D A & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Oriental......5284 gross tons......P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Brinkburn s	Martin	Zanzibar, March 21
	Scindia s	Stafford	Moulmein, March 20
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, March 31
	Aglaia s	Petris	Calcutta, etc
	I M S Canning	Rose	Karachi, March 31
	Chilka s	Hill	Moulmein, March 22
	Kilwa s	Simpson	Busreh, March 20
	Clydesdale s	Sharp	London via Karachi
	Henry Bolckow s	Bennett	Aden, March 24
3	Gutenfels s	Denker	Hamburg, March 5
	Onipenta s	Warington	Akyab, March 11

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Grosvenor bq	Brebner	Mauritius
	Mikado s	Rayward	Hull via Karachi
	Shannon s	Cole	Aden
	Pemba s	Shepherd	Calcutta, etc
	Kt. Bachelor s	Fraggatt	Marseillies
	Clan Macrae s	Elliott	Aden
	Rudeshiemer s	Sandsted	Hamburg
3	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last;—
Steamer Ileafee, for Shore and Maculla.
" Laos, for China etc.
" Bancoora, for Calcutta, etc.
" Aglaia, for Madras and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Oriental s, 3085, Jephson
Fitzpatrick s, 2627, Greggan
North Sands s, 2253, Hughson
Arabia s, 2331, Read
Istrar s, 2978, McKay
City of Sparta s, 3339, Black
Radley s, 1984, Tallock
Kirkfield s, 2290, Gibson
Trelyon s, 1990, Bake
Maria Valerie s, 2644, Mitis
Lorle s, 1694, Grahal
Thyra s, 2244, Dunning
Bombay s, 2049, Turner
Goodwin s, 2832, Kerr
Ganges s, 2111, Creery
Caithness s, 2.22, Proud
Manificent s, 2090, Garrick

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Dalhousie, Warden
H M S Cossack, Fraser
H M S Plassey, Prance
H M S Pigeon, Moubray
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Magdala
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet
Mermaid (Dredger), D'Costa

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March
29 Loch Tay s......Stephen......Cardiff, Feb 11
Valetta s......Gadd......London, Feb 25
30 Nadir s......Sandiland......Bombay, March 9
Branfels s......Warckmeister..Hamburg, Feb 6

DEPARTURES.

March 29.—Steamer Malda, and ship Loch Nevis.
March 30.—Ship Tinto Hill.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary Suit.
To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

10-97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

205-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jivraj Ladha—Thakurdas D and Co—Part heard.

450-25768-96—R S Brown and Co—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

451-25769-96—R S Brown and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

Testamentary Suits.

18-95—P R and Kolah, B and Kanga—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M.

2-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshunker Ramshunker vs Ramshunker Atmaram—M N Sacklatwalla.

22-97—Matubai and J Bhowanishunker Ruttonji and others vs Ramdas Thakersey Vusoonjee Thakersey—Payne G and S.

3-97—Chitnis M and M—Wasudew Moreshanker Patverdhan vs Janardhan Venayeck Josi—Dikshit and D.

4-98—Little and Co—Laxkibai widow vs Mahalaxmibai and others—Hiralal M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

For Judgment.

253-97—Edgelow and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others vs Goolam Hoosein Soomar Vira and another—Thakurdas D and C

316-97—Captain and V—For pauper—Jainabai and others vs Koja Vishram Allana—Hiralal M and M

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

239-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co Ld and another—Crawford B and Co and Dickshit and D—Part heard.

INDIGESTION
can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S
Remedial FLUID.
Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

Sore Throats.
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'CONDY.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.,
Physician to The Throat Hospital.
Gargle with CONDY'S
Remedial FLUID.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

That Coffee and Tea do not nourish, but, on the contrary, frequently act injuriously on the nervous system, every physician knows.

That Cocoa, *i.e.*, good Cocoa, is an improved Flesh-former, and both soothes and strengthens the nerves, Doctors have universally acknowledged.

That the flavour of Coffee and Tea is less agreeable to most persons than that of really GOOD Cocoa, is an actual fact.

That a cup of pure soluble Cocoa is much easier and quicker prepared than a cup of Coffee or Tea, is well known, it being only necessary to pour on boiling water.

No wonder, therefore, that in this age of nervous anxiety, pure soluble Cocoa is strongly recommended by Medical Men for daily family use.

Good Cocoa must be easily soluble, easily digestible, and its delicious flavour and aroma developed to the highest degree.

The world-wide fame of Van Houten's Cocoa is due to the fact that it possesses these qualities.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S
ROYAL
EMBROCATION.
1/- 2/- 2/6 3/6
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt"
LIEUT-COL BLUMENTHAL
2nd Dragoon Regt
ELLIMANS in GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL
EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co
SLOUGH ENGLAND

Neave's Food
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
For
Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.
Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
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Growing Children—
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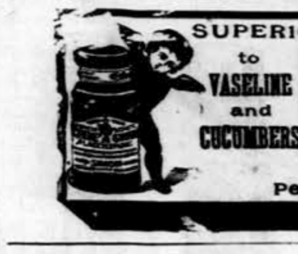

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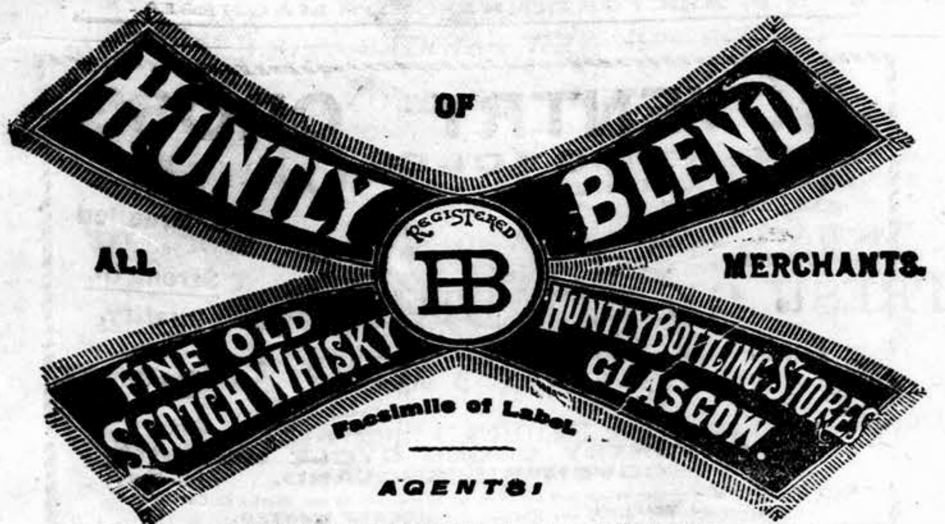

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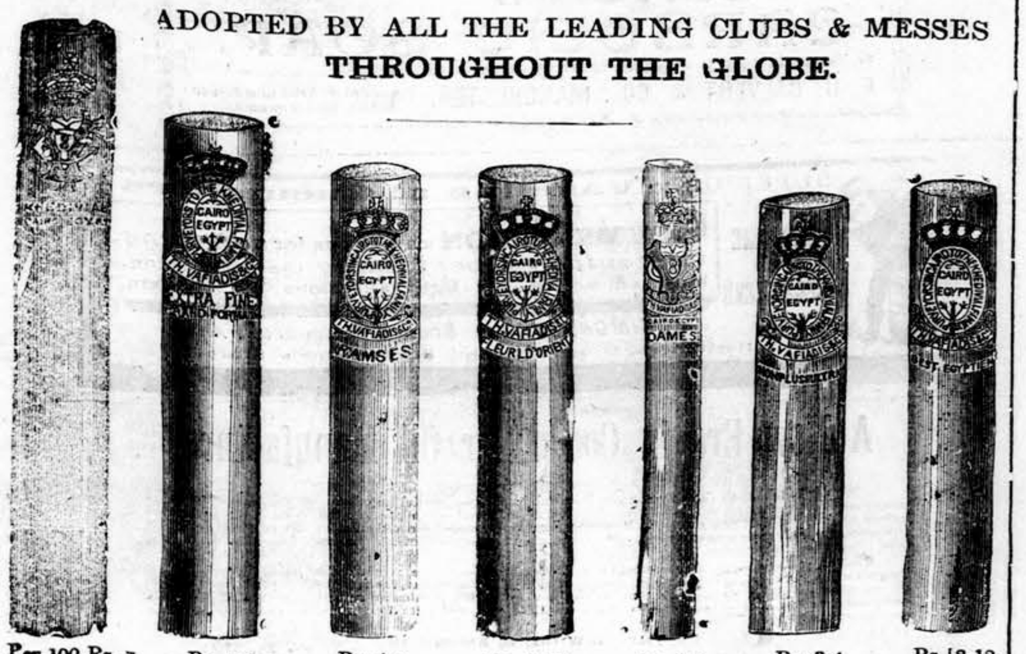

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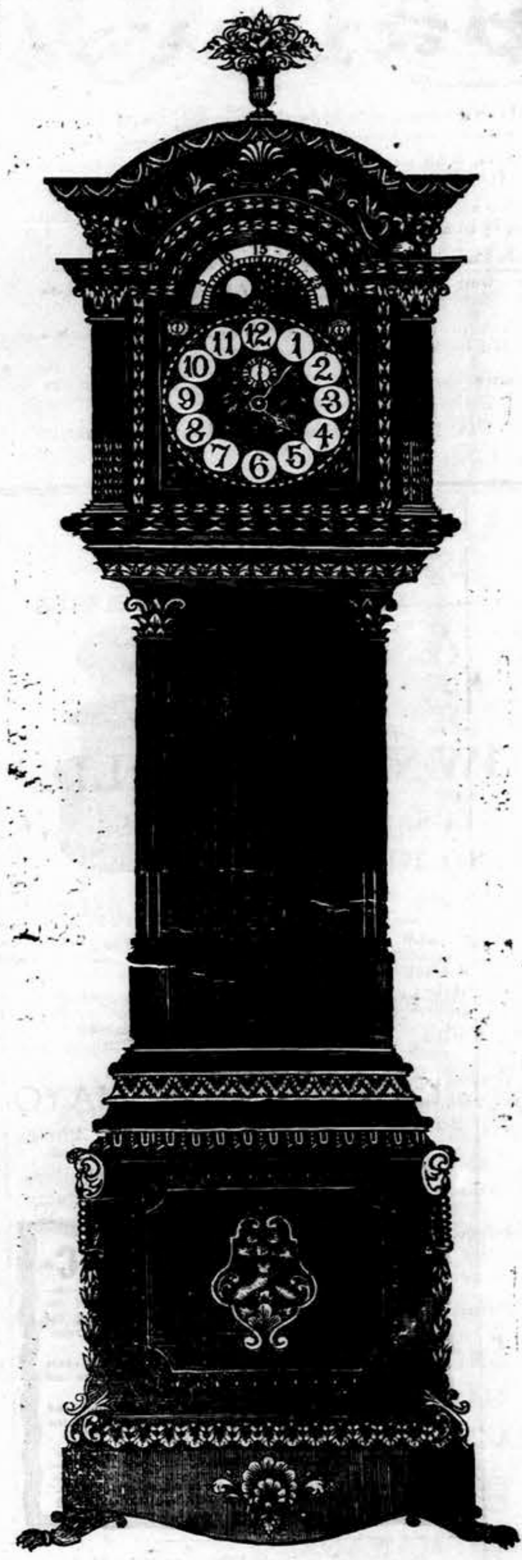

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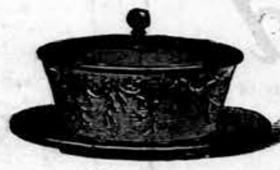

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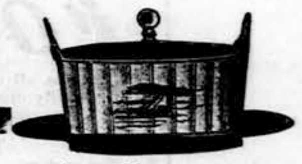

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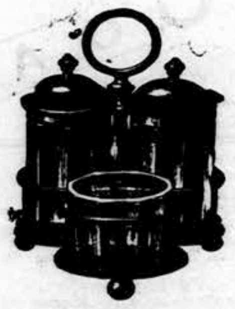

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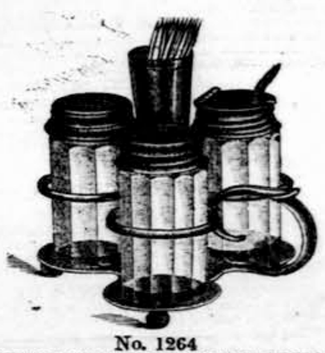

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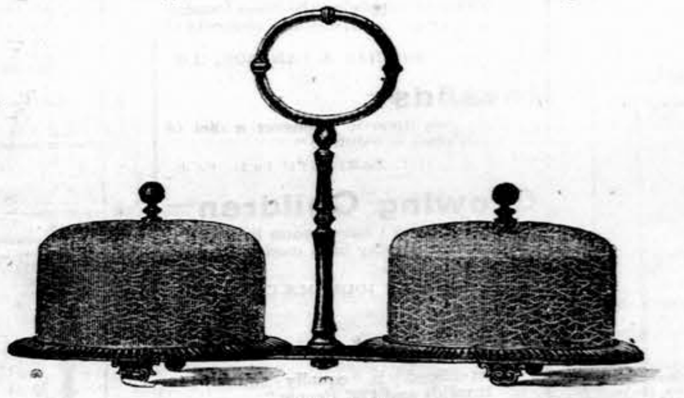

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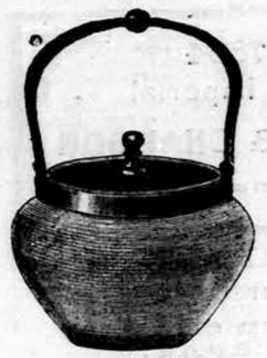

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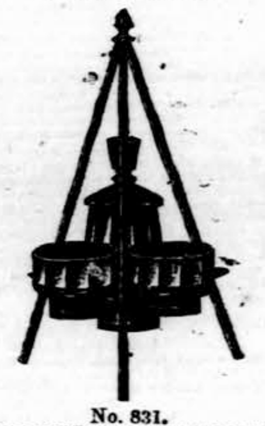

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